FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1845. [NO. 1483.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

More New Goods.

WM. MARSH

WOULD inform his old customers and friends that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his

FALL AND WINTER
STOCK of GOODS,

At the store recently occupied by Mr. James Kyle, second door above Liberty Point. His stock consists of

Dry Goods, Hats & Caps, Shoes, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, Iron, Liquors, &c. &c.

Having found the credit system not so good, he is determined to sell low for CASH only, or exchange for country produce. He would also say to those who have not settled up their old dues, they would do well to call and do so, as they will soon find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

October 25, 1845. 82-3w

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Laines; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Bafarines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do; Brown Holland and Linen; Gress ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, (Rio and Java); green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Cigares ditto; Starch; Alum; Sicilian; Litharge; Saleratus; Lamp black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.

AT the Town House, on Monday the 10th day of November, I will sell at Public Auction, the HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, next the Bank of the State. The Lot is large, and in addition to the front House, there is a large frame building in the rear, well finished, all in fair repair, at present occupied by Mrs. Brown. Rented last year for $150.

Sale made by virtue of Deed of Trust executed by Doyle O'Hanlon to Thos. L. Hybart, Esq. for purposes therein mentioned. Terms cash.

WILLKINGS, Auct'r.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1845. 82-3w

RECTORY
Boarding School,
Hamden, Conn.

THE Subscriber having been engaged in Teaching, both at the North and South, for several years past, and having been induced to open a

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Is prepared to receive a few Pupils in addition to his present number.

A competent assistant is associated with him, and systematic and thorough instruction will be given in all the branches of an English Education, and in all studies requisite for admission to any of our Colleges, as also in the French and Italian Languages, if desired.

The nature of the School, the limited number of Pupils, and their peculiar relations as members of the same family, will necessarily require the discipline to be strict, while it is intended that it shall be decidedly parental.

The location being five miles North of New Haven, and two miles East of the North Haven Depot of the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, is at once pleasant and healthful, easy of access and retired.

The terms of admission will be $200 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, and this will include board, washing, mending, fuel, lights and tuition. Pupils can remain during vacations without extra charge.

Parents who cannot conveniently accompany their boys on to the School, may find in Messrs. Lord, Warren, Salter, & Co., 75 Pearl street, New York, friends of the Rector, who will take charge of any Pupils sent to their care, and render all necessary assistance in getting them forward to Hamden.

The Winter Session will commence on the 1st Monday in November.

C. W. EVEREST.

References may be made to

Rev. R. B. Drane, Messrs. H. R. Savage, L. Mallett, Joseph H. Watters, A. A. Brown, Wilmington.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Ives, Louis D. Henry, Esq., Raleigh.

Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, Messrs. C. P. Mallett, E. W. Willkings, E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

October 20, 1845. 82-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their **Fall and Winter Supply of GOODS,** consisting in part of blue, black, invisible green, and steel mix'd Cloths; Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Satin and Valencia Vestings; Prints; Crape and Muslin De-Lains; Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; plain and fig'd Alpacas; Plaid Linseys; Silk, Cotton, and Wool Shawls; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Hosiery; Ribbons; Thread and Muslin Edgings and Insertings; Flannels; Kerseys; Tickings; Negro Blankets; fine Bed ditto.

—ALSO—

Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Bonnets, and Fur and Cloth Caps,

All of which will be offered at the lowest market prices.

H. & E. J LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1845. 76-8w

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth-Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE: Without Profits.	FOR LIFE: With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

FOR SALE, a few hundred bushels,—excellent food for Hogs. Price $2 a bushel, deliverable on or after the 1st of November. Apply to Dr. H. M. Turner, or Robert B. Smith, near McNeill's Ferry, Cumberland county.

Oct. 21, 1845. 81tf

Union Institute.

THIS Institution is located in the North West corner of Randolph County, N. C., in a pleasant and healthy section of country. Since its establishment in 1840 there have been but two or three cases of sickness among the many Students from all parts of the country. It is thought to be a very favorable situation for Students from the Southern and Eastern counties.

The Sessions are five months each, commencing on the first Monday in April and October.—The Institute is furnished with Globes, Maps, Cabinets, Air Pump, &c.

The Students may pursue three courses They may acquire a good Academical education; they may prepare for any class at College, or they may acquire a Classical education, inferior only to graduation at the University.

TERMS.—Tuition, Board, Washing, Candles, &c., all together, $30 per Session.

It is believed that the course of study, cheapness, and health of location, highly recommend this Institution to the patronage of the public generally.

B. CRAVEN, Principal.

October 18, 1845. 81-3w

☞ For particulars, address the Principal at Union Institute, Randolph county, N. C.

A Valuable Medicine.
The Best of PILLS.
25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 15, 1845. 61-tf

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,
(PERSON STREET,)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

NEW
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for fresh supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in mats, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Alspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.

PERFUMERY.

Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears', Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,** suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES,** at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.

October 22, 1845. 81tf

COOK & TROY

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, embracing almost every variety of Goods. Amongst them may be found,

Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots, Bonnets, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Cotton and Wool Cards, a large supply of GROCERIES, fine TOBACCO,

Consisting of Bees' Wing, Peach Leaf in small boxes, and Gilmore's celebrated Pound Lump; Manuel Rendon and Justo Sans' CIGARS,—to which they invite the attention of Dealers before they purchase elsewhere.

October 22, 1845. 81-3w

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by

W. PRIOR.

October 22, 1845. 81tf

Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills,

WHICH can be relied upon for the speedy, safe and certain cure of Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other medicine, prepared by DR. HENRY M. TURNER, sole Proprietor, near Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina.

☞ A supply just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 18, 1845.

Turpentine, Rosin, &c.

THE Subscriber, who is well acquainted with the standing of purchasers of Turpentine, Rosin, &c. respectfully solicits consignments of the above articles.

Unexceptionable references given.

Expenses of storing, handling, &c. at the *lowest* rates. Address,

SAMUEL KIMBER,
Brooks' Wharf, Philadelphia.

Oct. 10, 1845. 80-6w

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to
44 CEDAR STREET,
Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings,* embracing every variety of

American and Foreign PRINTS

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN'S Boarding and Day SCHOOL for Young Ladies.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday the 15th inst., and will be continued without intermission (except the customary holidays,) until the time of removal into the country in the Summer.

The Pupils will be divided into three Classes, with the following terms of Tuition, per Quarter:

Junior,	$6 00	French Language,	3 00
Middle,	8 00	Music,	8 00
Senior,	10 00	Contingencies,	25

Board and Tuition in any of the English Classes, $65 per Session, consisting of two Quarters.

W. H. HARDIN.

October 6, 1845. 79-6w

DENTISTRY.

THE Subscriber having located himself in this place for the purpose of practising DENTISTRY, offers his services to the public generally. Being a regular graduate both in Dentistry and Medicine, and having had every opportunity to make himself thoroughly and practically acquainted with all operations belonging to Dentistry, hopes that all who may require his services will give him a trial. He pledges himself to Extract, Plug, and cleanse teeth in the most careful and satisfactory manner. He will also insert incorruptible artificial teeth, either on pivot or gold, on the most improved and substantial plans. All irregularities of the teeth in young persons will be removed by timely application. This, as well as almost every other operation in Dentistry, has been neglected by parents and guardians generally, thereby ruining the symmetry and beauty of the face, when by applying to a Dentist, the most frightful deformity might have been obviated.

Dr. Hall may be found at Briggs's Hotel, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may require his services.

Ladies will be waited on at their homes when requested.

E. M. HALL, M. D., D. D. S.

Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1845. 80tf

☞ At the last term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the following gentlemen were appointed Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland County, namely:

Malcom McKay, John C. Smith, David Gillis, C. T. Gardner, John Evans, Alexander Murchison, William McMillan, Warren Winslow, John Green, Joel Williams, Esquires.

☞ A meeting of the Board of Superintendents will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 11th day of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Chairman.

J. McLAURIN, Clk.

Oct. 8, 1845. 80-4w

Tan Yard for Sale.

THERE is now for sale a first rate TAN YARD in the Town of Fayetteville, with all the necessary Sheds and Shops, complete; and five acres of ground, part of it good meadow land. There is also a good dwelling house and out houses on the lot, in good repair. It is believed that any person thoroughly understanding the business, who would prosecute it with vigor, can make money at it in this place. There is no other Tan Yard in this place, or within 50 miles of it.

For terms, apply to

WM. BRANSON, Person st.

Oct. 10, 1845. 80tf

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in informing their old customers and friends, and the public generally, that having just returned from New York, they can sell them as CHEAP for CASH or Country Produce, either by wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz:—

St. Croix SUGAR, P. R. ditto, N. O. ditto, Loaf ditto, Crushed ditto, Powdered ditto; Laguira Coffee, Rio ditto, Cuba ditto, Java ditto; Molasses; Sperm Candles, Adamantine ditto, Tallow ditto; Tea in boxes or caddys; Shot, Powder, and Lead in bars; Soap, pale and yellow; Turpentine and Cutting Axes, Broad ditto; Canal Flour, brls. and halves; Mess and Prime Pork; Lard in kegs and half barrels; Cut Nails and Flooring Brads; fine Salt in barrels; 44 inch Bagging and Rope; Ginger, Pepper and Spice; Negro Blankets and Cloths; Iron of any size or quantity; Coopers' Tools; long and short handled Shovels; Spades; single and double barreled Guns; Wagon and Cart boxes; Cast and German Steel; 20 cases assorted Shoes.

SMITH & GAUSE.

N. B. They continue at their Old Stand, and will sell any thing which may be sent to them.

Wilmington, Sept. 29, 1845. 79-6w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

$250 REWARD

WILL be given by the corporate authorities of Fayetteville to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the individual who fired the Town on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Magistrate of Police.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1845.

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for sale single, or in quantities, by

E. J. HALE.

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOOODS.
Just Received,
MY FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

IN my line, which I have selected with great care, (and bought with cash principally,) among which are—

Super super black CLOTH,
Wooded Electorate wool-dyed ditto,
Double-milled brown Cloth, } these are superior.
Ditto invisible green ditto, }
Blue Cloth, a good assortment,
Invisible green Cloth, a good assortment,
Olive Cloth, do. do.
Cadet, steel mixed, drab, gold mixed Cloths, &c.
Single-milled black Cassimere for Vesting, very fine,
Double-milled black Cassimere,
Drab Cassimere,
Fancy Cassimeres, a variety of patterns,
Black Silk Velvet of the very best quality,
Black Silk Satin for Vests, of the best quality,
Common Silk Satin Vesting, a good assortment,
Woolen Velvet Vesting.

A good assortment of Trimmings; Silk Surges; Selicias; Buttons; Cloak Fastenings; Waddings; Wigans, &c. &c.

TRIMMINGS that may be wanted, put up to order on the most favorable terms.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work well and fashionably made up.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

October 28, 1845. 82-tf

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, October 25, 1845.

THIS BANK has declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending 31st inst., and the same will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Monday the 3d day of November.

82-3w] THOS. H. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order issued at September Term last, of Cumberland County, the Subscriber will offer for Sale, on Monday of December Term next, being the 1st day of December, at the Court House in Fayetteville, a Negro WOMAN, about 25 years of age, known as Marsh's Else. Terms at sale.

HECTOR McNEILL, *Commissioner.*

Oct. 23, 1845. 82-ts

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken the agency for the sale of THE FARMER'S & PLANTER'S ALMANAC, for the year 1846, published by Blum & Son, has on hand a full supply, and will be pleased to fill the Town and country demand. Price $6 per gross, 60 cents per dozen. Terms cash. Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, will receive prompt attention.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct. 27, 1845. 82-3w

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

GRAND SCHEME.

50,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class C for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, November 15th, 1845.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

$50,000, $20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,853, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 100 of 500, 130 of 300, &c.

78 NUMBER LOTTERY—13 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets $12,—Halves $6,—Quarters $3,—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths	20 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 44 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 22d of November, 1845.

SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, 6,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,500, 2,120, 2,000, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

75 NUMBER LOTTERY—14 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	30 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 45 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday November 29, 1845.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$40,000, $12,000, 5,840, 3,000, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 5 of 1,500, 5 of 1,250, 5 of 1,200, 5 of 500, &c. &c. &c.

78 NUMBERS—14 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

October 25, 1845. 82-dpd

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his **BOOK STORE** to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand which he has occupied for twelve years past. He is now receiving, via Warsaw, his full supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 20.

How to Learn the Value of a Dollar.—Reader, says the Democratic Expositor, if you would learn the value of a dollar, go and labor two days in the hot sun, as a hod-carrier. This is an excellent idea, and if many of our young gentlemen had to earn their dollar that way, how much less dissipation and folly and crime, would we witness every day. So of fashionable young ladies. If they, like the poor widowed original of the song of the shirt, had to earn their dollar by making shirts at sixteen cents apiece, how much less foolish finery would we see about them, and how much more truthful notions would they have of the duties of life, and their obligations to the rest of the world.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE IN NEW YORK.
FROM THE NEW YORK MORNING NEWS, OCTOBER 20.

FIVE O'CLOCK ON THE BATTERY.

The Battery looks solemn now. The frosty fingers of the autumn moonbeams have been dallying with its foliage, and, as the cool winds from the north sweep through its walks, the rustling whisper of falling leaves comes over one like tones of sadness. The green spots of this vast artificial wilderness—the oases in this wide waste of brick-girt lanes and streets—are lapsing into the old age of their existence; and theirs is not a *green* old age, but most essentially brown and sere. Well, goodby leaves, sweet children of the genial sun; ye lived but in his warm embrace, and in the spring-time, when his gentle kiss came down upon your opening lips, ye drank deep joy. In fervid summer, too, at early morn, your dewy eyes flashed back his warming love. He bade the wooing winds go sport themselves among you, and at their touch a strange delight thrilled through each tiny vein. In the soft stillness of the summer even came, once more, those wanton breezes to slumber in your shadow, and all night long a hushed and dreamy whisper came on the air like the faint breathings of a spirit throng.

But fare ye well, frail leaves. Too many bright creations have, like ye, gone down. Too many erring mortals, in some luckless hour, have e'en mistaken, like the fickle leaf, the frosty moonbeam for the sunlight warm, and in its vampyre-like embrace have slept—waking, alas! to feel the canker at the heart, and die. We shall not forego our accustomed walk because the leaf grows sere and the grass withers. It is ever glorious, that Battery, in the sunset of a cloudless sky; and if a soberness now rests upon its loveliness, perhaps man may there read a more instructive lesson, and drink in from the moral of its decaying beauties purer truth.

Ting! ling! ling! ding-dong! ting-ling! Babel! what a confusion! It is the hour of starting for the Boston boats, and the neighborhood of the Battery sounds like all Bedlam out for a holyday. The bells of the rival boats are swung by stalwart men with tremendous energy. The imprisoned steam is roaring, screaming, and shrieking from the scape-pipes, shooting up into the air like vast white wreaths. Carts, cabs, drays, coaches, and vehicles of all descriptions, come thundering down to the wharf, crowding, jostling, dumping, turning, and re-turning—red-faced and breathless porters, pushing hand-carts before them, are hurrying and dodging amid the throng. Stand by there! clear the way! At the top of its speed, Harnden's Express wagon dashes on to the pier, and now Livingston's and Adams's, waiting for parcels to the last minute, are rattling down both abreast. Boxes, packages, parcels, trunks, valises, and carpet-bags, are tumbling aboard the steamer, from the wharf, as swiftly as a dozen deck-hands can come and go. Here comes a stout German porter, staggering under the load of an immense trunk, while a yellow-faced, sickly-looking young gentleman walks by his side with a cloak upon his arm. He has been out West to stick up his shingle on the banks of the Maumee as a "legal adviser," and is now returning to the paternal acres, with all his worldly possessions, consisting of a heavy heart, light pockets, one-half his small law-library, some experience, and a "smart chance" of the chills and fever. Whew! look out for the mud. A carriage with "Howard's Hotel" upon it drives briskly up to the gang-plank. The door is opened, and a *very* fashionably-dressed lady steps daintily out. She is unattended, but one soon sees that she does not feel the inconvenience. She stands by while her trunks and band-boxes are being deposited on board. She is evidently a person of wealth and gentility. Her face is pretty and intelligent; her dress is rich; and, as her cashmere slightly opens, one can distinguish the bust and contour of an elegant woman. Some foreign lady, perhaps, travelling for pleasure; or, peradventure, an English authoress making a book. Neither one, friend, but a Salem milliner; she has the winter fashions, with the New York endorsement; Boston fashions are but second-hand; and those trunks are filled with New York ribands, silks, and velvets. The fair daughters of the Witch city (there are *witches* there yet) don't take their cue from Boston folks by a pretty considerable.

And, look here! There is another specimen of the live Yankee. See him—carpet-bag in hand—a long, stooping, but tolerably dressed man, with a clean, smooth-shaved face, and no whiskers, quietly and demurely picking his way across the street. He has calculated his time to a second, and is in no hurry; his hurry is over. He has been operating in flour in the interior of this State. That carpet-bag contains only a soiled shirt and a few other trifles. A beggar would hardly ask him for a penny, yet his name is good for half a million in State street; and from the deck of the steamer where he now stands, he can count half a dozen warehouses whose numbers are upon his rent-roll. The news from the Great Britain on Nantucket Shoals found him in his counting-room, and twenty-five minutes thereafter he was flying with a locomotive ahead over the Western Railroad. When at home he worships in the Hollis-street Church, and believes Dr. Pierpont infallible. Ting! ling! ling! ling! the bells are all striking short and measured strokes, the steam has ceased its clamor, and ever and anon the mighty paddle-wheels make a revolution or two.

"All aboard!" shouts the mate from the gangway. The pilot is at the wheel, and the captain upon the wheel-house, his eye rapidly glancing up and down the river, lest a rival boat should come from her berth first. The bell-man makes another *ringing* effort, and then suddenly ceases. "All aboard!" "Shove in that gang-plank!" "Cast off there forward!" A little tinkle is heard in the engine-room, the stern line is slacked and thrown loose from the pile, and with a tremor that shakes her from keel to awning, the Rhode Island dashes into the stream, leaving the gentleman who has just arrived in the cab to curse his luck at being belated, and teaching him, in future, if he wishes to take the Boston boat, to be present at *five o'clock on the Battery.*

LIFE INSURANCE.—The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, speaking of the "National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society of London," says,—

"The improvement in Life Insurance Companies has kept pace with the spirit of the age; and at this moment, instead of being conducted to add to the wealth of the wealthy, they are little more than associations of the rich and poor, in which each contributes *pro rata* to protect the families of all those associated, from the evils of want. They are emphatically, *the greatest and most important* CHARITIES *of the day,* in which the money of the rich, the strong, the enterprising, and the industrious, is annually invested for the protection of the weak and the helpless—of the widow and the orphan. They are SAVINGS BANKS of a higher and holier character than any others ever devised by man; and every wife and daughter in the land, should invoke their husbands and fathers to become a partner to so noble a charity—a contributor *to the Widows' and the Orphans' Fund.* One of the objections heretofore existing against Life Insurance, was the great danger of a man's becoming unable to pay his annual premiums, and thereby sacrificing his Policy after having paid his premiums for years. This was remedied by an agreement on the part of certain officers to purchase the policy in all such cases. The next great improvement was the reservation of all the profits on insurance for the benefit of the insured, by the introduction of the mutual principle. And now we have the whole matter *perfected,* by the establishment in London of a company with a capital of two and a half millions of dollars, which is on the mutual principle, dividing the profits among the assured; which stipulates to purchase at their actual value, the policies of all who are no longer able to pay; and finally, which binds itself at all times, *to loan to the insured,* TWO THIRDS *of all the money he may at any period have paid for premiums!* This is the perfection of Life Insurance."

A Word for the Poor Seamstress.—We see in one of our exchanges, a calculation of the number of stitches in a single shirt; The number is 20,628. Yet for all this labor the poor seamstress earns less than is thrown to a lackey for a compliment.—A large number of poor and worthy females in our community, are wholly dependent upon this branch of labor for support; and yet the patient industry of twenty hours out of the twenty four, will scarce afford the necessaries of life. How often does sleep steal upon overwearied nature, as the poor mother sits, after the midnight hour, by her cradle, and works,

Stitch, stitch, stitch,
In poverty, hunger and dirt!

How often does the bleeding and tremulous finger stain the material upon which it labors! In this season, when the signs of winter are added to the terrors of poverty, there is many such a scene which charity may look in upon and diffuse the heaven that glows in its own bosom.—*N. Amer.*

A novel use of a Lady's Corset is chronicled in a late number of the Liverpool Mercury. A respectably dressed female was observed by one of the Custom House officers, leaving the Victoria dock, and fancying—rash man—that she was bulkier about the upper part of the body than her natural form and figure would admit, he took her to Bridewell. A search was made, when it was found that her calico stays were not whaleboned as we believe, with our limited experience, ladies stays generally are, but that in place of the whalebone, there were three long pieces of foreign manufactured tobacco (ladies twist?) weighing altogether, about three pounds.

The lady was fined 20s and the stays forfeited and publicly exhibited in Court to the great amusement and edification of the bachelor spectators.

Laughter.—A witty writer says, in praise of laughter—"Laughter has even dissipated disease and peserved life by a sudden eff

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.
Seventeen Days Later from Europe.

This steamship reached New York on Tuesday morning, in seventeen days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th instant.

The Cotton market is drooping.

Grain markets are steadily advancing. The German States have commenced prohibiting the export of bread stuffs.

The wheat crop in England is now known to be much below an average. The turnip crop is threatened with a distemper like the potato plague.

The railway mania knows no abatement; it appears, on the contrary, to increase.

The railway fever rages as violently in France as in England. The sum drawn out of the Paris Savings' Bank, last week, principally for purposes of speculation in shares, was 2,367,782f, whilst the deposits amounted only to 501,135f.

During the last three months no fewer than nine new railway newspapers have been established in England.

The Bishop of Exeter has called the attention of his clergy to the impropriety of being engaged in railway speculations.

Eugene Sue, the author of the "Wandering Jew," has been formally excommunicated by the Archbishop of Lyons, primate of France.

A French garrison at Djemira-Ghezona, in Algiers, amounting to 450 men, had been cut to pieces by the Arab forces under Abd-el-Kader. Only 14 Frenchmen escaped. The circumstance produced great sensation in France, and 12,000 troops, in addition to the immense force now in Algiers, were to be despatched immediately to prosecute the war.

The consumption of butchers' meat in Paris in September last was 5,939 oxen, 2,253 cows, 6,658 calves, and 37,303 sheep. As compared with the consumption during the corresponding month of 1844, there was an increase in 1845 of 180 oxen, 676 cows, 897 calves, and 2,596 sheep.

Commercial.—The Quarter's Revenue, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, shows a decrease of about 800,000 pounds. This is a large sum; but it is accounted for by the reduction of duty on sugar, and the small quantity of foreign grain that paid duty this quarter as compared with the same period last year.

The Grain markets, both here and elsewhere, it will be seen, are on the rise. The London market of yesterday advanced considerably—nearly 2s per quarter. The remarks which we have made on one or two occasions recently, still apply to the corn market. The present harvest will yield indifferently, and this combined with the failure of the crop on many parts of the Continent, from which we have, in former years, drawn a large portion of our supplies, cannot fail to send the price of "bread stuffs" up to a higher figure than they have yet seen. The general failure of the potatoe crop is, as we have before stated, one of the primary elements, in this upward tendency of prices. It may be observed however, that as regards England, the disease in the potatoe, in many districts, has nearly disappeared, leaving only a small scab, which will not materially injure the properties of that valuable esculent.

The cotton market is dull—more so than at the sailing of the last steamer. There is less business doing, and prices have a drooping tendency. The same causes are in operation to keep the market down as we pointed at in our last publication; nor is any thing likely to revive it but the chance of a short crop. The accounts on this head from the other side are looked for with much avidity; they will be analysed, it is needless to say, with the most searching minuteness; and as the cry of "wolf" has been raised on more than one occasion, the "wolf" must be actually at the door before his growl will excite much attention. Still, holders in the present state of the market, evince no great disposition to push their stocks forward, and to this cause may be attributed the trifling decline, as compared with the business, which the staple has sustained.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, upon the whole, encouraging. In the woollen districts of Yorkshire business is brisk, and the same may be said of business in Manchester and the neighborhood. The price of iron continues to advance, and on the manufactured article the dealers in Staffordshire have demanded and obtained an extra 20s. per ton, and pigs 10s. per ton. The produce markets generally exhibit a firm, buoyant feeling.

The laboring population of this country are well employed at the present moment, and, having money to spend, they apply it to the purchase, first of the necessaries, and lastly the luxuries of life.

Fish, Flesh, Fowl, and Vegetables.—It is a singular fact that fatal diseases are, at the present moment, prevalent amongst members of all the above named tribes. Cattle, as our readers know, have long been afflicted with a distemper which has destroyed numbers; grouse have died in hundreds of some malady which has been variously described; and the murrain amongst potatoes has destroyed the crops over a great portion of Europe. It is now stated that a plague of some description has broken out amongst the fish in the rivers, numbers of pike, eels, and other fish being found dead or dying on the surface of the water.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Holt & Co's Circular, Oct. 10.

We are now passing through a quiet time in our Cotton market. Last week the sales were only to a moderate extent, with a loss of ⅛d. on the price of American. The business of the week was dull.

Were parties determined to sell, and close sales of any particular lot, no doubt they must submit to lower rates. But it so happens that for the most part holders are not pressing their stocks for sale, but on the contrary in many instances are firm and determined holders, waiting further accounts from America. Accordingly our market, though dull and flat as above stated, is pretty steady in price.

From the Circular of the United Brokers, Oct. 10.

The demand has been more limited, and the sales less than in any previous week during the year, both the trade and speculators having operated very sparingly; purchases have, in consequence, in some instances, been made at a decline of ⅛d. per lb. Speculators have taken 2,500 American, and exporters 500 American and 200 Pernambuco. The sales of the week were 16,750 bales.

A young English lady, in declining a match, gave thirteen objections; twelve of which were the suitor's twelve children; and the thirteenth was the *suitor himself*.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

OUR OREGON DIPLOMACY.

The usually well informed Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot has the following paragraph:

"The rumor about Mr. McLane having asked for permission to come home, resolves itself, as I understand, into this: that he has written, not officially to the Government, but to a friend, privately, stating his regret that the Administration will do nothing in the way of enabling him to negotiate to an issue, or a settlement, the great question which took him to London, and expressed a desire that his Government, if nothing is to be done, would permit him to return to this country, where his mind would find that active employment, unaccompanied by doubts and restrictions, which it naturally seeks. Rely upon it, he has written nothing more than something of this sort, which happens to have found its way, with some coloring, into the newspapers. You perceive that the organ denies that Mr. McLane has asked of the Government leave to come home."

We suspect, when the whole truth comes out, it will appear that Mr. McLane was urged by Mr. Polk to accept the British Mission—that he was at first reluctant, but ultimately agreed to do so on condition that he should have full power to settle the Oregon Boundary on a basis of compromise—that this was fully assented to, with the understanding that the formal negotiation should be carried on at Washington, while Mr. McLane should informally arrange the basis of a settlement with his personal friends Peel and Aberdeen in a few frank and friendly interviews, stay but a few months, earn his $22,500, and be home to resume the duties of his most responsible station as President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. We apprehend that it will transpire also that Mr. Polk has been bullied out of his first intention and into a violation of his faith to Mr. McLane, by threats of a Western rebellion against his rule by some of the most obstreperous and worthless of the 'Pukes,' and 'Suckers,' including those who are fierce for stealing California and buying Cuba while they are very careful that the debts of their respective States shall be repudiated on the plea of inability to pay. We think it will farther appear that Mr. McLane has been made to act an awkward and mortifying figure in London by the failure of Mr. Polk to forward those official Instructions which were to have followed him in the next steamer, but which have not yet been despatched, and will not be until Congress convenes, and some 'gassy' Bobodil (C. J. Ingersoll will answer) shall have introduced and put through a series of resolutions, declaring that we own the whole of this Continent that nobody else can show warrantee deeds for, that we will have all of it we choose, deed or no deed, and especially all Oregon, up to 54 degrees 40 seconds, or whatever latitude we choose to consider our Northern boundary. These resolutions being passed, Mr. Polk will assume to be overruled and concluded by them, and will thereupon instruct Mr. McLane that we must have all Oregon at whatever cost.—Mr. McLane, therefore, is reduced to this alternative: Either he must come straight home from his bootless errand without having attempted any thing, or he must remain a while longer with the pleasant certainty that he is wasting his time and neglecting his business for nothing, and must at last come home unlaureled and chagrined. Such we believe to be the present state of the case.

A new card, however, has just turned up at London, which affords Mr. Polk a hope of escape from the dilemma in which he has involved himself, and which to a man of honor must be sufficiently perplexing. A British feeler has been put out to see how we would like to sacrifice our Manufacturing Industry and Domestic Prosperity for the sterile rocks and snowy peaks of Oregon North of 49 degrees. It appears in the London Economist, but was eagerly transferred to the London correspondence of the Washington Union. The Economist says:

"Our present object, however, is more particularly to call attention to the commercial relations of the two countries, and to the means by which the best and permanent interests of both may be advanced. And this subject derives an additional importance at the present moment, *as offering, by far, the most likely means of rendering practicable and easy the settlement of all other questions in dispute. The commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the United States, even as it now is, but far more as it might be, involves the deepest and largest interests of both countries*—greater than the settlement or occupation of Oregon, which, in a very few years, will be practically occupied and possessed by citizens of the United States." * * * * * *

The Economist proceeds to say that the present is an excellent time for effecting such an adjustment—Mr. Polk being a Free Trader and the author of the lowest Tariff submitted to Congress these many years, &c. &c. Such an arrangement, it urges, would secure the prosperity of Great Britain. It says that Mr. McLane is a Free Trader, while his predecessor, Mr. Everett, was of the other sort, and that Mr. McL. enjoys the highest regard of every one in England, and especially of Lord Aberdeen, her distinguished Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The nice job is evidently as good as done in the Economist's opinion. The Union's London correspondent more diplomatically observes:

"I have purposely quoted so extensively, to show, first, the substantial ground for my belief, expressed from the beginning, that the declaration of Sir Robert Peel about the Oregon Territory, followed as it was immediately by the disparagement of that territory in the ministerial journals, was intended mainly to obtain from America better commercial terms—perhaps an offer to settle the Oregon question by the new tariff. The British government is evidently prepared for it, and the influential portion of the community still more so—as is conceded by all the respectable journals of the country." * * * * * * "I is therefore most probable that Sir Robert Peel will eagerly seize upon any proposition to settle the Oregon question, or any other question that may be pending between America and England, by a compromise which shall benefit commerce, and, by that means, at least indirectly, the British treasury."

It may be as well that Mr. Polk and his advisers should understand at once that this scheme has no shadow of chance for success. They have power, and can make any alteration of the Tariff they choose, but they must leave the American People free to *unmake* it whenever they in their wisdom shall see fit. The powers that be have clear majorities in both branches of Congress, and will pass any bill they set their hearts on; but they have *not* two-thirds of the Senate, and we are confident no Whig will vote to fetter the action of future Congresses, make our Home policy the subject and our Industry the toy of Foreign negotiation, and thus fix the country in a position from which it cannot recede without dishonor and probable war. Let Great Britain make her own laws and alter them when she pleases, and leave us to do the same. Were she ready to give us Canada and Jamaica for a ten years' demise of the Protection of our Industry, the American People ought not and we trust would not look at the offer. National Independence and the right to alter or abolish laws as the Public Good shall dictate, are rights too precious to be bartered, either for tropical valleys or the rugged precipices and foodless wastes of Northern Oregon.

FROM THE GREENSBORO' (N. C.) PATRIOT.

A VENERABLE SCRAP.—The mutilated document copied below, found among the old papers of a neighboring county, was perhaps the earliest declaration of the American Colonial Congress of 'the causes and necessity of taking up arms.' Dated a year before the Declaration of Independence, it is a noble sample of the spirit of the times. Not being embodied in any of our popular histories of the Revolution, any of our editorial brethren who could procure it entire, might, by giving it space, do their countrymen a service, and gratify their patriotic pride. The fragment in our hands is printed on a slip by itself, unconnected with the newspaper, and from its shape, in its torn condition, we judge we have about three-fourths of the document."

Remarks from the National Intelligencer.

The document which accompanies the above paragraph in the Patriot is signed by John Hancock, President, attested by Charles Thomson, Secretary, and dated Philadelphia, July 6, 1775. It is entitled, "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms."

As the Editor of the Patriot appears to be unaware of the origin and occasion of this ancient document, it may be acceptable to him, and perhaps to others, to learn something of its history. This Declaration of July, 1775, was the most important and one of the best known public papers of its time. It is to be found in many collections of Revolutionary documents, in one of which it now lies before us in extenso, belonging to the valuable antiquarian library of our friend and neighbor P. Force, Esq., to whom we are indebted for some historical notes connected with the paper in question, which may refresh the memories of many of our readers in relation to some important incidents of that heroic age.

On the 15th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress "Resolved that a General be appointed to command all the Continental forces raised or to be raised for the defence of American liberty." General Washington was appointed the same day, and received his commission of General and Commander-in-chief on the 17th. He left Philadelphia on the 21st of June; arrived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and assumed the command there on the 3d of July, which date his first General Order bears. The Provincial army, previously under the command of General Ward, before Boston, now became the Continental army. It was in justification of this that the Congress published the *Declaration* now brought to notice by the Greensborough Patriot.

On the 23d of June a committee of five members of the Congress (Mr. J. Rutledge, Mr. W. Livingston, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Johnson) was appointed "to draw up a Declaration to be published by General Washington on his arrival at the camp before Boston." The committee the next day reported a Declaration, "which was read and debated, and after some time referred for further consideration till Monday next," the 26th, when it was again considered, and, after some debate, recommitted, and Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Jefferson were added to the committee. The Declaration was again reported on Thursday, the 6th of July; when, after further debate, it was adopted and entered at length on the Journal of the Congress. It was read before the Army at Cambridge on Saturday, the 15th of July.

The reading of this Declaration at Cambridge and at Prospect Hill was thus noticed at the time:

"Last Saturday, July 15, the several regiments quartered in this town, (Cambridge,) being assembled upon the parade, the Reverend Dr. Langdon, President of the College, read to them 'A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms.' It was received with great applause, and the approbation of the Army, with that of a great number of other people, was immediately answered by three huzzas. His excellency the General, with several other general officers, &c. were present on the occasion.

"On Tuesday morning, the 18th, according to orders issued the day before by Major General Putnam, all the Continental troops under his immediate command assembled at Prospect Hill, when the Declaration of the Continental Congress was read; after which an animated and pathetic address was made by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Chaplain to General Putnam's regiment, and succeeded by a pertinent prayer, when General Putnam gave the signal, and the whole army shouted their loud amen by three cheers; immediately upon which a cannon was fired from the fort, and the standard lately sent to General Putnam was exhibited flourishing in the air, bearing on one side this motto, 'AN APPEAL TO HEAVEN,' and on the other side, '*Qui transtulit sustinet.*'

"The whole was conducted with the utmost decency, good order, and regularity, and the universal acceptance of all present; and Philistines on Bunker's Hill 'heard the shout of the Israelites, and, being very fearful, paraded themselves in battle array.'"

This Declaration was circulated throughout America in newspapers and pamphlets. An answer to the Declaration appeared, in a pamphlet of ninety-two pages, entitled "The Rights of Great Britain asserted against the Claims of America: being an Answer to the Declaration of the General Congress." This Answer was printed and liberally distributed both in Great Britain and America, at the instance, it was said, of the British Government. At least eight editions of the Answer were printed in England and one in America, in 1776.

A Fair Hit.—"Long John Wentworth," of Chicago, M. C., and editor of a rabid Locofoco paper in that city of the West, waxed indignant because Mackenzie published private letters without the consent of the writers. Whereupon, the Chicago Journal brings to his recollection the circumstance of a certain John Wentworth, M. C., &c., who after obtaining possession of a private letter written to Gen. Hardin and stolen from his desk, published the same through the columns of his paper, and when exposed, boasted of the act as one of the greatest achievements of his life! It is thus that Locofoco chickens sometimes come home to roost!

Erie Journal.

Heavy Verdict.—At the late Circuit Court held at Whiteplains, Westchester Co., Miss Conklin, a lady over forty years of age, obtained a verdict of $4000 against Mr. Addison Hill, of about the same age, for breach of promise of marriage.

United States troops in Texas.—The last dates from Texas are to the 12th instant, at which time there were about 4000 troops at Corpus Christi.

It does not appear that General Taylor designs removing the main body of the army from Corpus Christi, though some detachments will be sent to other points on the frontiers.

The Washington Register says—A company of United States troops will shortly be stationed at Austin. The proper officers have already arrived there. The troops will occupy the arsenal buildings as barracks.

The Crops.—The last "North State Whig," at Washington in this State, says: "The crops in this section of the State, as we have before stated, are very fine. In Hyde county it is thought that more corn will be gathered this year than in any one year heretofore. It is estimated that Hyde will export, of corn alone, 150,000 barrels, or 750,000 bushels, which, at forty cents a bushel, amounts to the handsome sum of $300,000. Pretty well for one small county of only 6500 inhabitants."

A Pearl.—The Nashville Banner states that an orphan boy residing near the mouth of the Cumberland river, who obtained a scanty living by fishing, recently picked up a small white *stone*, which he kept for its beauty. A gentleman who accidentally caught sight of it, saw that it was a *pearl;* and told the boy, who was willing to sell it for a few pennies, not to part with it, as it was very valuable, and could be sold for enough to pay for his education. It was taken to a jeweller's, and is said to be worth at least $500. It is now in Philadelphia, and is 3-8th of an inch in diameter, weighs eighteen grains, and is without flaw or defect.

Another Phase of Millerism on Long Island.—A Jamaica L. I. paper states that Millerism has experienced a revival there. One of the preachers lately arrived there, and pretended that he had received an important revelation from heaven, in relation to the 2d advent; and insisting that all must *'vomit up the devil* and his evil work,' administered strong emetics to his deluded followers to produce this result. Some of the sisters, however, took so strong a dose that their lives were despaired of, and the fellow was compelled to make good his retreat by flying to the sea shore, pursued by an enraged mob, and escaped an extra coat of tar and feathers, by getting on board a sloop bound for New York.

Millerism has had a recent "revival" on Long Island, and one of its disciples named Wallace Smith, living at Patchogue, is now suffering martyrdom for his faith, having been carried off to River Head jail simply for undertaking to show his faith aforesaid by his "works." This devout believer received a direct command of the Lord to slay five persons, and, having begun upon his own wife, he attempted to murder her, and would have done it but for the interference of his neighbors. The saints, however, are generally met by persecution, and Smith shared the common fate of the fraternity. A magistrate of Suffolk county, being of opinion that the inspired homicide was a rather dangerous citizen to be at large, committed him to prison.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Benefits of Odd Fellowship.—It will be gratifying to every "brother" to learn that the losses of individual members of the Order by the great fire in Pittsburg, amounting to more than 15,000, have been fully made up to them. A part of this loss embraced all the earthly possessions of several widows of deceased members, who are thus, by the liberality of the Order, again placed in comfortable circumstances. What other charitable society can be found as prompt and efficient as the Odd Fellows? Herein consists their *oddity.—Pittsburg Gazette.*

"The Independent order of Wise Women."—Some of the good ladies of New England, justly indignant, like Mrs. Caudle, that their "better halves," should spend their evenings away from their wives and little ones, are forming Societies under the above imposing title. They meet upon the same evenings that "the Independent order of Odd Fellows" assemble, at the very houses where the runaway husbands are masters,—shut the doors against all gentlemen—and thus boldly defy "the Lords of Creation." This is bold and brave, and if it does not bring "the Odd Fellows" to terms, then they are incorrigible. The original cause of offence, on the part of the ladies, was, that the gentlemen had secrets and kept them from their wives and lady-loves. The "wise women" have their secrets, too, and mean to keep them,—if they can. One of these Societies is living and flourishing at Haverhill, Mass. Success to it.—*Express.*

One William McCune was mulcted in damages to the amount of $800 in Springfield (Mass.) last week, for being faithless to his promise of marriage to Miss Lydia Smith.

Benefits of Advertising.—An Eastern correspondent of the Richmond Whig, in noticing the unparalleled prosperity which has attended certain Commercial and Manufacturing houses which he visited, says: In order to secure customers they ADVERTISE freely, which is all essential if a merchant or business man wishes to be successful. For instance, one of these Clothing Stores pays to the Boston Atlas alone, upwards of *six hundred dollars a year for advertising!* He mentions several men who had begun with a capital of $25, but who had grown enormously rich, and one of the great means depended on was advertising freely. He acknowledges that he was drawn to their store by seeing their advertisements, as well as hundreds of other strangers. In fact, strangers almost invariably go to houses they see freely advertised.

Fever and Ague.—Out of a population of 400 persons, at Laurel, Indiana, 186 were ill of the fever and ague.

A writer in the "European Agriculture" objects to the "inhumanity of the present mode of slaughtering animals!" He proposes a method of killing them tenderly, and strongly recommends that no animal be killed in the presence of another—as it is hurtful to their feelings!

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

We complete to-day our list of members of the Legislature. Footing up the list, it stands thus:

	Whig.	*Loco.*
Senators holding over,	12	6
Elected this year,	9	9
Members of the House,	44	28

Whig majority on joint ballot 22—last year 16. Our majority is, unquestionably, abundantly large for all practical purposes; but, large as it is, the proper efforts and a thorough organization would have made it much larger.

The victory achieved by the Whigs of Ohio in the contest just closed surpasses all former achievements. It is thorough, complete; leaving scarce a foothold for the Destructives.—*State Journal.*

The Louisville Journal well says: "All the recent elections show the strength and the spirit of the Whig party. Never before did a beaten party exhibit so much vitality during the first year after its defeat. A glorious victory awaits us when the time shall arrive for general and vigorous action."

The Whigs of New York city had a grand meeting on Tuesday evening, preparatory to the election of next week. The following is one of the resolutions adopted:—

Resolved, That in triumph or disaster, in glory or gloom, there is ONE American statesman whom we can never cease to regard with a confidence and love allied to veneration; that, in the great calamity of last November, while our first thoughts were of our Country, our second were of him; and since then, whenever gladdened by tidings which assure us that the reign of shuffling incompetency and mousing mediocrity approached its end, our hearts instinctively prompt the exclamation—

"Here's to *you* Harry Clay!"

The allusion to Henry Clay was received with loud, long, protracted shouts and cheers, equalling all which the announcement of that name has ever done at National Hall.

Mr. Clay.—The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth of the 21st says: Mr. Clay spent several days of last week in Frankfort, two of which were employed in the argument of an important cause in the court of appeals. He was in fine health and spirits, looking far better than we have seen him in ten years. In his argument he displayed the vivacity which sparkled in his brilliant oratory thirty years ago—so say those who are old enough to remember his style so long ago.

The Union says it is now reported and believed that Mr. Calhoun will return to the Senate of the United States at the next session of Congress.

New Hampshire U. S. Senator.—Hon. Franklin Pierce, for several years a member of the U. S. House of Representatives, has declined the appointment of U. S. Senator, tendered to him by Gov. Steele.

Death of a Member of Congress.—Dr. John B. McFarland, member elect to the House of Representatives, died at his residence in Nashville, Tennessee, on Friday week.

A Loco Foco paper in Ohio consoling its party for its recent defeat in that state, says "that it should be recollected that the Whigs have carried the House for the last three years—by four majority in '43—by ten majority in '44—and by — majority in '45." And yet, the Union, and other kindred prints, great sticklers for the "right of instruction," and indignant that any body should talk about the representative not obeying the will of his constituents, has not a word to say against the course of Senator Allen, of Ohio, who has all this time been notoriously acting in opposition to the political opinions of his state.

Alex. Gaz.

The Union cogitates over the Ohio election, and concludes that it will carry the State when its friends "all rally upon one common *wise* platform of principles." Then we are safe forever. "Birnam wood will not come to Dunsinane." Loco Focoism in Ohio cannot rally upon a "wise platform of principles"—It is not in the nature of things—The wisdom is wanting—the platform is wanting—the principles are wanting. Ohio is WHIG—firm as the rock of Gibraltar.—*Alex. Gazette.*

A Tariff meeting was held at the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburg, on Tuesday last. The Hon. Thomas Burnside presided. Resolutions were passed in favor of the Tariff of 1842, and it was determined to hold a Tariff Convention at Holidaysburg on the 12th of November. The Pittsburg Gazette adverts to the proceedings thus:

"The Tariff meeting, the proceedings of which appear in another column, was gotten up under Locofoco auspices, for the purpose of saving Pennsylvania from the disastrous effects of the late election, and from the fatal consequences of a course of policy which they were so active in bringing about. It is a spontaneous testimony to the propriety, importance, and wisdom of the Whig party, and of the Whig Tariff of 1842, wrung by stern necessity from men whose efforts, on the stump and through the press, have tended to endanger the very measure they now feel compelled to endeavor to sustain. There were some few Whigs present, who doubtless felt it their duty to make any personal sacrifice of feeling to sustain our great interest; but we cannot conceive how these Locofocos could have looked them in the face, and have asked them to join in sustaining a tariff which they, the Locofocos, had so energetically labored to destroy."

The vicissitudes of life not unfrequently present a ray of sunshine, which falls unexpectedly on the recipient. We were yesterday introduced to an intelligent young German from Hamilton, who has long supported himself and aged mother, by a moderate salary as a Clerk in a store. By the death of a friend in Germany, he is possessed of eighty thousand dollars, fifty thousand of it in the ready "hard," and was *en route* to Amsterdam, to receive it, his mother accompanying him to identify her son, to those who were the legal representatives of his deceased friend.—*Com. Gaz.*

Mrs. Hannah Gough, aged 109 years, 11 months, and 15 days, died in New York on the 19th inst.,—possessed of her faculties until the last moment. *She had seen and conversed with every President of the United States!*

THE RESPITE—AGAIN.

The last "Standard" again alludes to the respite granted by Gov. Graham to Negro Dave, charged with committing a Rape, and finding itself in a dilemma, grows abusive. We took it for granted, that Gov. Graham would not have stepped in between justice and its victim, without strong reasons for so doing, and therefore did not take the trouble to inquire why it was done. But since the "Standard" so importunately demands the reasons for the respite, we have investigated the matter; and find that never before, perhaps, was there so strong a case for the exercise of the Executive prerogative, as this instance affords.

The Solicitor, who conducted the Prosecution, H. C. Jones, Esq. addressed two letters to the Governor, stating his conviction that the negro, though convicted, was most probably innocent. These letters were accompanied by others from distinguished gentlemen of the Bar, urging the Governor to pardon the convict. The mother of the girl, upon whom the assault was charged to have been committed, also wrote a letter to the Governor, earnestly beseeching him to pardon the negro. In addition to all this, a Petition, signed by a brother and two uncles of the girl, and a very large number of respectable citizens of Cabarrus, was sent to the Governor, setting forth the most satisfactory reasons why Executive clemency should be interposed between the Prisoner and the Judgment of the Court. Had the Governor declined a compliance with the request made to him, he could not have satisfactorily answered for his course. As it is, his conduct has been praise-worthy and will be approved by his constituents, without distinction of party. It would have been well for the "Standard," before arraigning the Governor, to have made some inquiry about the facts of the case. Factious opposition always recoils upon the head of the assailant, and the "Standard" ought to have made the discovery before this.

Raleigh Register.

SINCERITY AND CONSISTENCY.

The "Standard" with great apparent sincerity, is continually calling on the Whigs to cast aside *party* prejudices and *party* associations, and beseeching them most *patriotically* to give the Administration of Mr. Polk a fair trial, and approve and sustain it, if its course shall be such as to advance the prosperity and interests of the General Government. This is all very well: and would be much more highly appreciated and applauded, if its own course corresponded with this wholesome advice. But it seems that this rule of the "Standard" is not designed to "work both ways." After the expiration of near a year of the term of our present excellent and patriotic Governor, and while its Editor has been watching with a jealous and sleepless eye, for something upon which to cast censure and disapprobation—but in vain—it has not the magnanimity to say to its own partisans—"come, gentlemen, we have in the person of our worthy Executive, a warm and generous son of the "Old North State," one who presides with dignity, impartiality and ability over her destinies; let us throw aside all party prejudices and party censure, and sustain him in his praise-worthy administration." No, indeed. But it is calling on its friends to begin active and prompt measures for opposing his entrance on his second term. And it has at last found *one* act of which to complain. Gov. Graham has actually been guilty of respiting a poor fellow from the gallows for four weeks! What excessive wickedness! Instead of sending the unfortunate culprit to his last account, "with all his imperfections on his head," he allows him the short space of four little weeks, to prepare for the dread realities which await him. Unparalleled cruelty and wickedness! But, we never heard a word of complaint made by this same paper, when a certain Loco Foco Governor of Pennsylvania was turning loose daily upon the community, a horde of villains of the most degraded caste, and who had been found guilty of the most fiendish and nefarious crimes which ever disgraced the annals of man. But that was *his* bull—now, it is his neighbor's. Truly, Consistency, thou art a jewel!—*Ral. Register.*

We perceive by the regular New York correspondence of the Union, that the Locofocos were *cocked* and *primed* for a DIFFICULTY at the last Presidential election, if New York had voted for Mr. Clay. It is well known that the vote of New York decided the election—and it now seems that *the leaders* expected to lose it, and had arranged to *contest the election*, and prevent Mr. Clay's inauguration. This correspondent says:

"In the late canvass, it was well understood in Tennessee, by the Democratic party, that President Polk carried the State, had the returns at Nashville been fairly summed up. Had the legal votes offered by Democrats, and refused by Whig inspectors, been admitted, and the Whig votes manifestly illegal had been excluded, the result would have given the State to President Polk. He virtually received the vote of his State; and had New York voted against him, he would still have been virtually the President of the United States. Had the result of the contest been narrowed down to the State of Tennessee, the Democratic party would have put the vote in Tennessee in its true light, and would have claimed the inauguration of President Polk."

Now we have not the slightest doubt, and so say the Whigs of Tennessee, that the *actual* majority for Mr. Clay over Mr. Polk was greater than the returned vote. And yet the leaders of the Locofoco party were prepared to assert the contrary, and with the official votes against them, to have thrown the country into a state of anarchy and civil discord. Can it be possible that such a plan was, in reality, resolved on by the leaders?—*Alex. Gaz.*

The Races.—The match between Fashion and Liatonah, which was to come off on Thursday over the Union Course, was unexpectedly terminated after the first heat in consequence of what is termed 'an accident' to Liatonah. The spur of the rider had severed a vein, from which the blood flowed in such a stream as to form a puddle of gore in a very short time and covered his boots and legs to a considerable extent. In consequence of this she was withdrawn, having given Fashion a hard run—the four miles were completed in 7m. 35s. and Fashion only won by a neck.—*New York Gazette.*

State Temperance Convention.—Notice is hereby given to the Temperance Societies in North Carolina, that the State Temperance Convention will, under the call of the following resolution of the Executive Committee, meet in the city of Raleigh on Friday the fifty day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and every society in the State is earnestly entreated to send delegates and a *written report*, stating the number of its members, &c. as required by the Convention. A *written report* at least will be expected from *every* Society.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the State Temperance Convention of North Carolina is required to meet annually, and that body, at its last session, adjourned *without day;* and whereas by the Constitution, the duty in that event, of appointing a day for its meeting is devolved upon the Executive Committee. Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That the Convention be called to meet in the city of Raleigh, on the first Friday in December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M; and that the respective Temperance Societies within the limits of the State are earnestly desired, if practicable, to send up delegates to that body and to make the reports, *in writing*, respecting their numbers &c., required by the Constitution.

Resolved further, That provision be made for a Temperance Sermon, to be delivered before the Convention on that occasion.

Editors in this State, friendly to the cause of temperance, are requested to give the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

By order of the Committee,

THOS. J. LEMAY, *Cor. Sec.*

Raleigh, Oct. 28, 1845.

Literary Board.—Weston R. Gales has been appointed a Member of the Literary Board, *vice* David W. Stone, Esq., resigned.—*Raleigh Register.*

A VISIT TO POMONA.

On Saturday last, we formed one of a party to visit Pomona, the hospitable residence of Seth Jones, Esq. in this County—a gentleman, who has acquired great celebrity for his enterprizing character in general, and particularly for the attention which he has paid to the improvement of Stock of all kinds. Without professing to be a very competent judge, we should deem his Farm, in every respect, a model one, and his stock of Cattle as good for the *practical* Farmer, as any in the United States. They are of the North Devon and short-horned Durham breed, and are much handsomer than the prints which we usually see of them. The Cows have fine shaped, and well-developed udders, and *must* be good milkers. We had evidence at Mr. Jones' hospitable table, that they give *rich* milk, and Mr. J. says they yield a great deal of it, and the Stock was selected in reference to that particular quality. They have fine-shaped yellow noses, with a ring of the same round the eye—all uniform as can be.

On this Farm, every thing is done in the best manner. Mr. Jones manages it himself, and has made it very productive. He observes system in all his operations, care of tools, implements, &c. And the large Crops which he makes, illustrates more forcibly than a thousand theories, the advantages to be derived from a judicious system of *Manuring*. His land is naturally poor, and somewhat stony, and yet by the application of Manures furnished chiefly, if not altogether, by his own Cattle, he has so improved his worn-out lands, that his Cotton Crop will yield, the present season, a thousand pounds to the acre, and other products in like proportion.

We might notice his blooded Horses, his Berkshire Hogs, his Sheep, &c., but have not space to-day. But we will add that a visit to Pomona is a strong argument in favor of the superiority of Agricultural life over the fretful and feverish career of political speculation or ambition.

Raleigh Register.

FARMER'S CREED.

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that the soil loves to eat, as its owner, and ought to be matured.

We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things—and therefore in deep ploughing and enough of it. All the better if with a subsoil plough.

We believe the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence—without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl, and guano, will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, a clear conscience.

We disbelieve in farmers who will not improve—in farms that grow poorer every year—farmer's boys turning into clerks and merchants—in farmers ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whiskey till honest men are ashamed of them.

Moreover, we believe in taking a newspaper and in paying for it. Such hints are worth at least a year's pay.

During the quarter ending September, of this year, there were manufactured in Kanawha county, Virginia, 682,857 bushels of salt.

A Good one.—A correspondent of "the New Spirit" relates the following:

"Some years since, a North Carolina lawyer, yet living, undertook to convince a preacher of some celebrity, that his manner of preaching in threatening his audience with *damnation*, was injudicious; and that arguments and exhortations of a milder character would be more successful. After listening patiently, the preacher replied—"My friend, you are mistaken. Sin is like a terrapin—you may exhort, admonish, even kick him, and he will not move, but merely draws his head within his shell, and your labor is lost—but place a *coal of fire* on his back, and he travels. *Hell fire is the article.*"

Major Noah says: "Taking a negro by the head because he refuses obedience, is a seizure of wool for non-payment of duties."

A LOVE-LETTER.

"Oh come to me this very eve, for I am all alone,
A weeping by my writing-desk, and pa and ma have gone;
They say that you are going off—that pa has used you ill—
But if he has, depend upon 't, his daughter never will."

Boston Post.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 4, 1845.

To meet existing arrangements of the mails, the Observer will hereafter be published on Tuesday afternoon. It is particularly requested that advertisements and other matter intended for publication, be handed in before the day of publication, but at all events before 10 o'clock of Tuesday morning.

Wm. J. Anderson, Esq. of this town, has been appointed by the Bank of Cape Fear to the Clerkship in the Fayetteville Branch vacated by the death of Maj. H. McLean.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina will be held in Charlotte on Friday next the 7th inst.

The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in this town (Fayetteville,) on the 10th of December next.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.—The amount paid from the Treasury of North Carolina for the support of Common Schools, is about a third larger than the amount appropriated in Virginia to the same purpose, whilst their population is more than a third greater than ours. The sum divided in Virginia, among 132 Counties and corporate towns represented in the Legislature, and 1,239,700 inhabitants, is $70,000. The sum divided in North Carolina, among 74 Counties and 753,400 inhabitants, is $97,852 44. In Virginia, an average of $531 dollars to the County, or about $56 to the thousand inhabitants. In North Carolina, an average of $1330 to the County, or $130 to the thousand inhabitants.

The merchants of Baltimore are making arrangements to establish lines of packet ships between that city and Liverpool, Mobile, and Wilmington, (N. C.) Each of these lines must prove advantageous to the trade of that flourishing and enterprising city; and the last will be of no little importance to Wilmington and Fayetteville. It will undoubtedly attract North Carolina merchants to that city to make purchases, and will lead to shipments of produce and domestic manufactures of our State to Baltimore.

GEN. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.—So it appears, after all, that this greedy cormorant for office is again successful in securing the "spoils." He has actually been offered the high station of "Minister Plenipotentiary and Ambassador *Extraordiñary*," (as the official title runs, very properly in this case,) to Spain; and, as it is not likely that he will get any thing better, he will of course accept this Spanish Mission. He takes the place of WASHINGTON IRVING, the Scholar and the Gentleman, who, though belonging to Gen. Saunders's party, is generally considered a very different sort of man. As there is nothing for a Minister to Spain to do, the probability is that the General will do it very well. We mistake: there is something for him to do. In the first place, there is the outfit, $9,000, to be drawn from the Treasury before he leaves this country, and then his $9,000 a year to be drawn for afterwards. These duties the General is fully competent to perform, for he has had 25 or 30 years of experience in drawing from the State or National Treasury.

FACTION.—The Georgia Whig papers state, that though the State has just shown itself Whig by re-electing Gov. Crawford, and a Whig majority of six on joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature, yet that the leaders of the Locofoco party have resolved that a Senator in Congress in place of Judge Berrien shall not be chosen, —they having the power, by means of a majority of three in the Senate, to prevent any election being made. We trust that this will prove erroneous. It is high time that a stop was put to such a factious and disorganizing mode of defeating the popular will; and that too by the party claiming to be the exclusive friends of obedience to that will. It was first resorted to, we believe, in Tennessee, and is likely to become the settled practice of minorities in all the States, unless something be done to put a stop to it.

EXTENT OF THE COTTON CROP.—The N. Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier says,—

"I am compelled to remark that the estimates of the crop are on the increase, and some parties who are offering to bet on 2,400,000 bales could not find takers yesterday. We are well aware that the only falling off against last year will be on the Atlantic border, whilst any deficiency there will be most amply compensated by the abundant yield in this section."

PORK.—The price of Pork will doubtless be high in North Carolina this Winter—the crop of corn being deficient, and an almost total failure of the *Mast*. We have heard 6 and 7 dollars named as the probable price in this part of the State.

At Madison, Indiana, where it is supposed that 75,000 hogs will be killed this year, contracts have been made at $4, and it is supposed the price will advance to 4 50. It is said the number of hogs killed at Cincinnati and Louisville will be 50 per cent. greater than last year, and yet prices are nearly 50 per cent. higher than usual.

LARGE SALE.—The largest Woollen Mill in the United States was sold at Waterford, Mass., on the 21st ult., for $220,000, which is said to be much below its value. Welcome Farnum was the purchaser.

"A FINE CHANCE FOR GIRLS."—A week or two ago we copied a paragraph, which has been going the rounds, stating that in the town of Alton, Illinois, with a population of 3,000, there were but twelve unmarried females, eleven of whom are engaged, and the twelfth is a widow who has had three husbands.

Now for the other side of the story. We received a few days ago a letter from a subscriber, at this identical place, Alton, in the State of Illinois. And what does he say? Hear him:—

"Presuming, friend Hale, that some portion of the readers of your invaluable sheet in the good old "North State," would like to hear from the "Far West," say to them, that the "Sucker State" has been unusually sickly during the present season, but notwithstanding the extraordinary number of cases of bilious and congestive fevers, there have been comparatively few deaths. In the county in which I live, (Macoupin,) there are, at this time, *two-thirds* of the citizens who have the chills and fever; and in the counties adjacent, there is an equal degree of sickness. Could some of those discontented youngsters of old North Carolina, who are anxious to emigrate to the West, be in Illinois at this time, and see the pale-faced, bloated-cheeked, sucker girls, and compare their present appearance with the bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked lasses of the good old North State, their migrating fever would cool off at once, and they would be willing and contented to remain at home and improve that glorious old State. My advice to them, is to remain at home, for though others' lands may be more fertile than theirs, there is no place equal to North Carolina for both general intelligence and social worth."

The girl, widow, or wife, must be sadly in want of a husband, or exceedingly desirous to get rid of one, who will go to such a place. Better stay in the "Old North."

There is a whole volume of sound sense in these few lines of our correspondent, for what he says is the result of the observation and experience of several years in the South and West. In addition to all that he has stated, it is well known that nearly all the States in the Union are deeply in debt, and that to pay merely the interest on the debt it is necessary to impose taxes to an extent never dreamed of in North Carolina. What is still worse, a number of them make no effort to pay even the interest, but *repudiate*, practically, if not avowedly. Michigan, we see, has to pay $200,000 of interest next year; and her treasury is empty. She must either lay an enormous tax, or sell her rail roads, or repudiate. The interest of the debt of Pennsylvania is about $1,600,000, and she, too, after a few years of practical repudiation, is selling off her public works to pay the debt. And so the list might be extended to nearly all the States. And what are the taxes in North Carolina? The State tax is but 6 cents on the $100 worth of land; and its aggregate amount is about one-third of what the little State of Michigan requires to pay interest alone.

Let our citizens ponder on these things before they conclude to leave the Old North for any such land of *promise*.

FLORIDA.—There is yet some doubt as to the result of the Congressional Election in Florida. As the statement that Cabell, Whig, was elected by about 200 majority, was made by the Tallahassee Star, a Locofoco paper, we thought we might rely on it, as it was against its own wishes; but it seems that one of their papers is not to be relied on, even when it testifies against itself. That paper of the 24th, (a week later,) says that the impression is, that Brockenbrough has been elected by a small majority; but that the difference either way will not exceed 100 votes.

The St. Augustine Herald (also Locofoco,) says that, as far as heard from, Cabell is 48 votes ahead, but it has no doubt that the counties to be heard from will overcome Mr. C's majority, and leave a small majority for Brockenbrough; but it will be tight work.

The Floridian, (also Loco,) says that Brockenbrough is elected, by a majority certainly above 80, and perhaps 120.

LATE FROM TEXAS.—Galveston papers to the 18th ult. have been received at New Orleans.

The election took place in Texas on the 13th. Returns from Galveston, Houston, and Fort Bend county, show 583 votes for Annexation, 165 against it. 579 for the Constitution, 141 against. 515 for the Ordinance repudiating grants of lands, 146 against it. The vote was small, in consequence of the conviction that opposition to Annexation would be fruitless.

11,359 bales of cotton were shipped from Houston last season; and it is estimated that the quantity will be doubled this year.

263 German emigrants arrived at Galveston on the 16th and 17th.

The army at Corpus Christi was in pretty good health, except that a few cases of dysentery had occurred. Three hundred Mexicans ventured within 50 miles of Corpus Christi a few days since, in pursuit of a body of Camanches, which had been committing depredations on the settlements. The commander of the Mexicans, being an old acquaintance of Col. Kinney, sent word to him that he should have called to see him, but was fearful he might be censured.

The Galveston Civilian ridicules the "speculative demand" which sprung up in this market a fortnight since for Texas money. The Civilian coolly remarks:

Texas has at present no mode of paying either principal or interest of this species of paper credit. If the U. S. Government hereafter chooses to redeem this paper at par, and take our lands, Texas will probably offer no objection; but if Texas is to make payment, she will probably have some regard for the law of equivalents, and may refuse or be unable to pay ten or fifteen millions of dollars in specie, for that which neither realized to her nor cost the holders one-third of that sum. The Civilian adds, that the prospect of redemption of Texas money at par is "neither immediate nor clear."

MEXICO.—Vera Cruz papers to the 1st ult. have been received at New Orleans. Things are quiet in Mexico, and the war fever, according to private accounts, appears to have entirely subsided.

THE TARIFF IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The fraud by which the vote of Pennsylvania was secured to Polk just a year ago, is now beginning to work its own punishment. The leaders in that State, indifferent to all except a party triumph, did not hesitate to cheat their followers, by assuring them that Polk was a better friend to a Protective Tariff than Mr. Clay.—*They knew* that this was false; but thousands of the party in that State, who had a vital stake in the question, were too ignorant to know any thing about it, and they relied on the miserable demagogues who deliberately deceived them. Now, however, when it is manifest that deception can be no longer practised, because Polk is evidently lending the influence of the high station to which these Tariff men raised him, to destroy that Tariff, the leaders in Pennsylvania are dreadfully alarmed, and are devising some scheme to bring the weight of that great State to bear against the destructive tendencies of the Free Trade humbug. Their first step was to hold a meeting at Pittsburg on the 21st ult., at which many prominent Locofocos officiated, among them the Hon. Thomas Burnside, President of the meeting, John C. Meyers, Vice President, Gen. J. K. Morehead and John Bigler Secretaries. The resolutions were reported by a committee consisting of Hon. Charles Shaler, P. Mulvany, John B. Butler, and several other Locofocos. The two first resolutions reported were as follows:—

Resolved, That the State of Pennsylvania is deeply interested in the maintenance and preservation of a Protective Tariff.

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania are in favor of, and pledged to the support of such a Tariff as will afford adequate, efficient and permanent Protection to the manufacturing interests of the Country.

The third resolution declares that the Constitution has given the right of Protection to Congress, and that it is "incumbent on Congress to *exercise* this important prerogative."

The fourth is in the following words,—

"*Resolved*, That to the judicious exercise of this power from the organization of the government to the present time, much of the unexampled prosperity of this nation is to be credited, and in no manner have the benefits of the protective policy been more signally displayed, than in the palpable and rapidly developed consequences of the Tariff act of 1842, yielding to the *government* abundant revenue —to the *manufacturer* ample remuneration for his investment of capital—to the *operative* and *mechanic* constant employment and good wages, and to the *agriculturist* a market sure and steady for the products of the soil."

The fifth resolution affirms that the Tariff is beneficial to the cotton-planting interest of the South, for reasons stated.

The sixth is as follows.—

"*Resolved*, That in view of these facts, the repeal or modification of the existing Tariff, before any of the predicted evils of the system have been developed, and the substitution in its stead of a chimera under the deceptive and specious title of "Free Trade," known only, as yet, in theory, would be disastrous to the present increasing prosperity of the Country and evince an instability in the administration of the Government wholly at war with the soundest principles of political economy."

The remaining resolutions provide for the call of a Mass Convention of all persons friendly to the Tariff, at Hollydaysburg, on the 12th inst., to speak the feeling of Pennsylvania to Congress and the Legislature.

And then follows a Committee to address the People of Pennsylvania on the subject, and to invite them to attend the Convention. And on this Committee are such prominent Locofocos as Wm. Wilkins, late Secretary of War, Samuel W. Black, Wm. McCandless, E. D. Gazzam, and Andrew Burke.

It is worthy of all remark here, that three of these men, Black, McCandless, and Gazzam, are the very men who, last Fall, took the stump all over Western Pennsylvania, to convince the Tariff men of that region that Polk was a better Tariff man that Clay! Whilst Willkins agreed, in a letter on Texas, that Annexation would strengthen and make stedfast the Tariff! But now these humbuggers admit that the Tariff is endangered, (as they knew it would be,) by this very good friend of Protection, J. K. Polk, and they call upon the people to assemble and protect themselves against his ruinous policy!

Will the people ever awake to a true sense of their own interests, and to a true appreciation of the worth of those who incessantly gull them? We fear not. We fear that they will still continue the dupes of political loafers, whose only objects, often avowed, and always apparent, are selfish and mercenary.

MR. BUCHANAN.—The New York Tribune thinks there are good grounds for the reports, that Mr. Buchanan was induced to come to a determination to quit the Cabinet, and take a seat upon the Supreme Court Bench, by the vote in the Cabinet on the Tariff question—the President having given the casting vote in favor of "Free Trade." It adds, that the party in Pennsylvania are not at all satisfied with the arrangement. They want a voice in the Cabinet, to see to their Tariff interests, and they are beginning to insist that he shall not take the Judgeship, (which will then be given to some other Pennsylvanian,) but stay where he is.

Mr. Buchanan.—The Washington U. S. Journal says:—"The political friends of the present Secretary of State in Pennsylvania, protest most firmly and unequivocally against his leaving his present position. It is understood that he has fully determined to retain the situation he now holds—so all speculation as to who will be his successor, is idle, and vain."

BRISK BUSINESS.—An auctioneer in New York sold at auction on the 22d ult., *in ten minutes*, 10,199 bags of coffee,—more than 1000 bags a minute, and altogether amounting to upwards of $100,000.

The mammoth Steamer Great Britain sailed for Liverpool last week with only 20 passengers. She has accommodations for 250. People are afraid of her.

THE OREGON NEGOTIATION.—An interesting article on this subject, from the N. Y. Tribune, will be found on the preceding page.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says, "Mr. McLane has written home to a friend, I learn it from good authority, that "we must *recede* from our pretensions in regard to Oregon, or war with England is inevitable!"—There is no doubt that Mr. McLane has thus expressed this opinion, and there is quite as little doubt that his opinion is well founded."

Important Rumor.—It is rumored that Mr. Packenham, the British Minister at Washington, finding there is little hope of adjusting the Oregon question, either by compromise or arbitration, has proposed to leave the *whole* territory in its present condition for twenty years, under the joint protection of England and the United States, and with the stipulation that at the end of said period, its then inhabitants may attach themselves to either country, or erect themselves into an independent sovereignty, as they may prefer.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Mail Receipts.—The Union publishes a list of 42 offices, that show a collection of $61,782 for the 3d quarter of 1845, against $105,008 in the corresponding quarter of 1844, showing a falling off of $43,280.

Returns from 148 other offices, says the Union, show a revenue of $7,736, against $13,824 in the corresponding quarter of 1844,—showing a deficiency of $6,088; and a deficiency as far as heard from of $49,368.

Raleigh is put down as yielding only $100 in the quarter just ended, against $722 in the 3d quarter of last year. This is a remarkable falling off.

The amount charged to the several Departments for postage of letters heretofore sent free, is $47,275 14 for the quarter. This will make up a portion of the deficit.

TENNESSEE.—The Locofocos appear not to be able to effect an election of U. S. Senator, though they have a majority in the Legislature. A number of ballotings had taken place, in which various candidates were voted for. At first Turney, Loco, had 12 votes, Nicholson, Loco, 40, Bell, Whig, 36, Dunlap, Whig, 7.

On the 9th ballot, Turney received 42 votes—when a motion for postponement was made on the ground that Mr. Turney had made concessions to the Whigs for the purpose of securing their support. Resolutions were introduced appointing a committee to investigate the charge."

And so the matter stood at last dates.

We beg leave to differ with the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian as to the propriety of ridiculing the Locofoco doctrine that the duty on imports is just so much added to the price of goods. Such a doctrine is fair subject for ridicule as well as denunciation. The Jeffersonian does not, it appears, hold to that doctrine, and yet we have not a doubt, that, if we had a file of that paper, we could find many instances in which it has been advanced, editorially and otherwise, in that paper. It is a common argument of the presses and orators of the party.

No one ever contended, we imagine, certainly we never did, that a foreign article of cheap shirting, which cost 4 cents, could be sold as low, after paying a duty of 120 per cent., as it could be before. What we do assert as our thorough conviction, is, that the duty of 120 per cent. on cheap shirting, has no effect whatever, since that article can be made cheaper in this country than in Europe, and therefore none will ever be imported, either with or without a duty.

By the way, neither the Jeffersonian nor the Wilmington Journal has found it convenient to answer our question relative to the publication of Mr. Clay's private letter.

The Union corrects a statement of the Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce (copied into the last Observer,) as to the expenditures of the War Department for the year ending 30th June last. Instead of fifteen millions, as stated by the writer, the Union says that the War Department has not expended two-thirds of that amount. It adds, that more than seven millions of public debt have been paid during the year.

TRAVEL.—The number of passengers carried on the Hudson river is about 3,000 a day for eight months, or 720,000 a year. Between Boston and New York, 650 a day, or 321,000 a year.

In England, the number on the Great Western Rail Road from London to Bristol, in 1844, was 1,998,000. On the London and Birmingham Rail Road, 1,096,000.

GREAT ROBBERY.—Livingston, Wells & Pomeroy's Express was robbed at Rochester, N. Y. a few days ago, of a small trunk containing about $60,000 in Bank Notes and specie, belonging to various banks and individuals.

BENEFITS OF "A STRIKE."—About $25,000 of wages were lost to the workmen and women in the Pittsburg factories by the late strike for the ten hours' system; and after all, what was gained? Nothing good.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that the mission of Mr. Hogan to Hayti was undertaken by the direction of Mr. Calhoun, with the design of encouraging the Dominicans, or Spanish part of the island, to attempt the conquest of the whole island. The same correspondent adds, that Mr. Buchanan is by no means pleased at finding this business thus thrust upon his hands; and that he is strongly inclined, now that Mr. Hogan has returned and is nearly ready with his report, to repudiate the whole affair.

The receipts at the Public Treasury for the quarter ending 30th Sept. are officially stated at $9,360,469 49, and the expenditures at $8,463,092 41.

The New Steam boat Hendrick Hudson lately made the passage from New York to Albany, 150 miles, in the night, in 7 hours and 40 minutes. The first 46 miles were done in 2 hours and 5 minutes. And the Niagara performed the same distance in one minute less.

"CORRECT MINDS."—The New York papers mention the exhibition of a painting, said to be by Titian, of "Venus, reclining on her couch in a state of nudity after a bath," which, they say, "can inspire none other than the purest thoughts in correct minds." Perhaps the trouble might be to find those "correct minds."

Westward, Ho.—Emigration from North Carolina is surely at flood tide. Never have we seen such a *rush* of our population for the great West. All manner of vehicles, and pack-horses, and foot travellers pass through town every day literally in crowds and caravans. It would not be too much to say that on yesterday, before noon, fifty vehicles passed, each with a family, amounting in aggregate numbers to 150 or 175 souls.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

"*The Ruling Passion.*"—Jacob Cotton, whose love of whiskey, according to his own confession, led him to the gallows, we understand went off in an intoxicated state. The doggeries lost a customer when he died—*not before*. He took several heavy drinks in the course of a few hours just before hanging, and with barely strength enough to stand, dropped into eternity—having previously recanted the whole confession published in our last, and stated what every body believes to be false, that he alone committed the crimes for which he died.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Counterfeit Gold Coin.—The editor of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette has seen a skillfully executed counterfeit of a ten dollar gold piece, U. S. currency, of the date of 1843, which he thus describes: "It may be detected by its ring, which will prove its being made of some gilded white metal. The die by which it has been stamped is well engraved; and without "ringing," the counterfeits will not readily be detected. We are told that they have been numerously circulated."

The Earthquake.—The shock of an earthquake on Sunday evening, in and around New York, it appears, was felt to a considerable distance. The News says —"It was distinctly felt at Peekskill. The noise and rumbling was so loud that one gentleman left his seat and stepped to the door, supposing it to be a carriage that had stopped at his house. Another said that it made the sashes of his house rattle; and another person, residing some distance from the village, stated that he first thought that it must have been thunder, but on looking around, he saw that the sky was perfectly clear, and concluded that it must have been the shock of an earthquake. It was felt across the borders of Connecticut. At Huntington, a clergyman was reading at the desk, when his books were thrown off the table. At Greenfield Hill, milk pans were thrown down, and considerable consternation was produced among the people. A gentleman, residing there mentions it as a fact, perhaps connected with this phenomena, that on Thursday evening the springs and wells in that neighborhood were all dry for more than an hour and a half—the water having apparently receded from them into the earth."

The New York Evening Post says—The months of October and November, we believe, are the periods of the year when these singular commotions usually occur. The great disaster at Lisbon, in 1775, took place on the 1st of November, and that at Caracas, if we remember rightly, in which eighty thousand human beings perished, was on the 28th of October. In South America, where these events most often happen, they take place generally in the fall of the year, after a season of unusual heat or dryness.

The Attorney General of Mississippi, as we learn from the "Southern Reformer," has obtained a judgment in the Carroll circuit court against six of the sureties of R. S. Graves, on his Treasurer's bond, for the sum of $51,865 47. This, says the Reformer, covers the principal and interest of the defalcation up to the date of the judgment. Two of the sureties have died since the suit was commenced, and suit has been directed by Attorney General against their administrators.

Our Canadian neighbors appear to have caught the railroad fever. They are ardently engaged in a project to establish a railroad from Halifax to Quebec. The extent of the contemplated road is *six hundred miles*. The estimated cost varies from *fifteen millions* to *twenty-two millions of dollars*.

There are *fifty-one* candidates among the Loco-Focos for the office of Governor of Illinois. So says the Independent Democrat of the 3d inst.

In the New York Common Pleas, on Thursday, Sarah Steele recovered a verdict of $1000 against Lewis Frances, for a breach of promise of marriage.

It is estimated that about 2000 buildings, many of them of the first class, have been erected in Baltimore during the past year.

We understand that at a Camp-Meeting in Davie county last month, about two hundred professed religion. Before the close of the meeting, over one hundred presented themselves in a body, for admission into the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Salisbury Watchman.

3000 LBS. PRIME MOUNTAIN BUTTER, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Nov. 3, 1845. 83-3w

☞ The Minutes of the Cape Fear Baptist Association are printed, and ready for delivery at the Observer Bookstore.

Nov. 4.

WAGON FOR SALE.

AN elegant two horse Wagon, for sale. Inquire of

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Oct. 29. 83-3wpd

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 27th ult., Dr. ROBERT D. DICKSON to Miss MARY, daughter of Neill McLaurin, Esq.

At Chapel Hill, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, RICHARD J. ASHE, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Hillsborough, to Miss MARY P. MITCHELL, daughter of the Rev. Elisha Mitchell, D. D.

DIED,

In this County, on Thursday the 23d ult., Mrs. MARTHA McLAURIN, wife of Thomas M. McLaurin, aged 48 years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Wilmington, on the 25th ult., ALICE, infant daughter of Lieut. Wm. Henry Wright, U. S. Engineer Corps.

At Farmington, Moore county, on the 15th ult., JOHN J. RIVES, Esq., in the 28th year of his age.

At Petersburg, Va., on the 26th ult., in the 69th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. ANDREW SYME, a native of Lanarkshire, in Scotland, but for 55 years past a resident of Petersburg. He was ordained a Minister of the Episcopal Church by Bishop Madison in 1791, and was 45 years the beloved Rector of Bristol Parish in that town.

In Cabarrus county, on the 18th ult., Mr. JOHN PHIFER, in the 67th year of his age.

In Rowan county, on the 5th ultimo, JOHN HARTMAN, aged about 44 years. Also, on the 25th, JOHN HARTMAN, Sen., aged 87 years. Also, very suddenly, on the 27th, Mr. SAMUEL GARDINER, aged about 47 years. Also, on the 30th, Miss MARGARET SILLIMAN, oldest daughter of James Silliman, aged 25 years.

In Salisbury, on the 26th ult., Mrs. MARTHA JOHNSTON, aged about 60 years.

In Greensborough, on the 10th ult., of cancer in the breast, Mrs. SARAH HANNER, in the 59th year of her age. Also, on the 25th, of Rheumatism, Dr. H. C. MORING, in the 27th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 4.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	35 a 40
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 11
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	15	Ditto, sack,	$2
Flour,	5¼	Wheat, n'w,	90
Feathers,	25 a 30	Whiskey,	40 a 42

WILMINGTON MARKET.

(Condensed from the Wilmington papers.)

The river being down, produce has ceased to come down so freely

Naval Stores.—3000 bbls. of Turpentine were sold during the week, at $3 to 3 20, closing at $3 25. Indications are that it will continue to advance. *Spirits Turpentine* have been very active, and prices have advanced to 47 c. cash, at which 100 bbls. were sold, and afterwards 50 c. was asked. *Tar* has sold readily at 1 60, closing at 1 75. *Timber.*—Not much arriving, though a considerable quantity on the market. Sales at $5 to 6 75, some few rafts at 7; only 5 to 6 50 offered at last dates, which is a decline. *Lumber.*—Sales of flooring boards, fair qualities, at 13 to 13 50. An inferior lot at $12. Wide Boards $7. Scantling $6. Steam Mill Lumber 12 to 14. *Shingles*—$2 25 to 4 00. *Rice*—4 62 to 4 75. *Corn*—none afloat, 7 or 8000 bushels in store, held at 55. A cargo of 1000 bushels *Oats* sold at 28. *Bacon* 7½ to 11. *Molasses* 28 to 31; a small cargo from Trinidad sold at 29 and 30.

CHERAW MARKET—Oct. 28.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6 to 7½. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 45 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 75 to 2 00.

At Columbia, Cotton 6½ to 8¾. Corn 70 to 75. Bacon 10 to 11. Flour 6 to 7.

Cotton at Columbus 5¾ to 7.

At New Orleans, Cotton 6¾ to 10, a decline of ¼. Sugar, brisk at 6 to 6½. Molasses 30.

At Charleston, Cotton 6½ to 8, a decline of ½. Receipts of the week 9,682 bales; sales only 3,454. Rice 4 75. N. C. Corn 62. Flour 5¼ to 6.

At New York, Cotton is not firm. Small sales of Uplands at 6¾ to 8¾. The Flour market has been in a very excited state. Prices ran up after the arrival of the Great Western to 5 75, but fell again to 5 62, with very little doing. 8000 bushels Southern Corn sold at 68 c. Turpentine 3 25 per bbl. of 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine have sold as high as 75, and some are asking 80 c.

Total receipts of Cotton 208,639 bales, against 197,903 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 23.—Schr. A. F. Thorn from New York. 24.—Schrs. Tioga and Olive from ditto. 25.—Brigs Amanda from New York, Anawon from Newport, R. I., Motto from Savannah; Schr. Monsoon from Philadelphia. 26.—Schr. Tionesta from Newport, R. I. 28.—Pilot Boat John C. Calhoun from Norfolk. 29.—Brig Hellespont from Providence, R. I.; Schr. Challenge from Stonington.

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store on the North West corner of the Market Square, one door North of Mr. James Kyle's, where they have received and are now receiving from the North, their FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold low for CASH.

ALEX. JOHNSON & CO.

October 21, 1845. 83tf

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind;—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases;—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Male and Female Academies at Darlington C. H., S. C., are anxious to secure the services of experienced and well qualified Teachers to take charge of these Academies, respectively, the ensuing year.

By a resolution of the Board of Trustees, the scholastic year will consist of nine months, so that a vacation of three months will be given during the sickly season.

The proceeds of the Schools will be allowed as the compensation of the Teachers; and it is believed, that under the supervision of efficient persons, a large number of Pupils may be obtained in each Academy, and permanent situations secured by the Teachers.

The applicants for the Male Academy must be qualified to prepare young men for the S. C. College; and for the Female Academy, to give thorough instruction in those branches which constitute a complete female education.

Persons applying for these Schools will be expected to furnish undoubted testimonials of character and qualifications.

Letters of applicants may be addressed to the undersigned, *postage paid*, until the 15th December next, on which day the election will be held.

S. A. WOODS,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Darlington C. H., Oct. 29, 1845. 83-1m

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is large—too large to enumerate the different articles. All who wish to buy fine and fashionable GOODS, and very cheap, are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

P. P. JOHNSON & CO.

P. S. We have on hand at all times, a large stock of GROCERIES, &c. &c.

Oct. 11, 1845. 81-4w

BOOTS & SHOES

At the sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street.

I HAVE received (about 120 cases,) nearly my entire Fall and Winter Supply of

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

&c., bought at Auction or direct from the Manufacturers, on the most favorable terms, embracing nearly every variety of style and quality, which I will sell unusually low for CASH ONLY, or to those who each their bills when presented.

—ALSO—

Calf, Goat, Lining, Binding, and Pad Skins; black and colored Morocco Skins; Harness, Skirting, and Sole Leather; Shoe Thread; Lasts; &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

November 4, 1845. 83-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening, in the new Brick Store joining T. S. Lutterloh, an extensive and well assorted

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

Comprising almost every article suitable for the Country Trade, among which will be found,

20 HHDS. New Orleans, St. Croix, and Porto Rico SUGAR,
15 bbls. & boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugars,
160 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 ditto Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
15 hhds. Crockery and Glassware,
25 bbls. green Copperas,
100 lbs. best Indigo,
100 kegs White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 lbs. Putty,
25 boxes Brown Soap,
10 ditto Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Windsor and Fancy Chairs,
1000 yards Wool and Cotton Carpeting,
50 Demijohns,
150 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper,
20 ditto French Letter Paper,
50 ditto Wrapping ditto,
20 boxes assorted Candies,
20 bbls. Apple Brandy,
1 cask pure French Brandy,
5 ditto im. ditto ditto,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
160 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemores's Cotton and Wool Cards,
50 cases assorted Shoes,
35 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
20 dozen Water Proof Hats,
250 pairs Trace Chains,
1000 lbs. Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
2 bales Shoe Thread & Bagging Twine,
60 dozen Curry Combs,
20 boxes Tea,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
4000 lbs. assorted Castings.

ALSO, a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, a great variety of Fancy Articles, a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests and Pantaloons.

LIKEWISE,

An assortment of Looking Glasses, Brushes, Pails, Buckets and Brooms, Snuff, Crackers, Lemon and Soda Biscuit, Cigars, Chapman's Strops, Slates, Collins' Axes, Cut Tacks, Bonnets, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, Spices, Fancy Cologne, Olives, Capers, Almonds, Salt, Iron,—in fact a more general Stock of Goods than has usually been offered in this market. These Goods are all NEW, and having been purchased in New York and Philadelphia principally for Cash, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on credit to punctual customers.

The Public are invited to call and examine.—Goods will be found at prices sufficiently moderate to induce purchases.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

November 1, 1845. 83tf

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

MATTRESSES.

THE public are informed that the Subscriber has opened an establishment on Person St., next door East of Mr. Foster's Marble Yard, (and directly opposite Mr. Wm. McIntyre's,) where he is prepared to manufacture first rate

SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESSES,

In the best style. He will also repair old Mattresses, and will warrant them to give satisfaction. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is confident that no better article has ever been offered in this place.

JOSEPH E. NEEL.

October 25, 1845. 82-1wpd

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

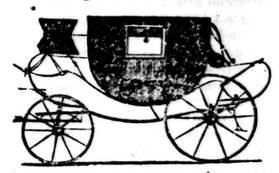
Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845

POETRY.

THE AUTUMN LEAF.

Lone trembling one!
Last of summer's race, withered and sear,
And shivering—wherefore art thou lingering here?
Thy work is done!

Thou hast seen all
The summer flowers reposing in their tomb,
And the green leaves that knew thee in their bloom,
Wither and fall!

Why dost thou cling
Fondly to the rough and sapless tree?
Has then existence aught like charm for thee,
Thou faded thing?

The voice of spring,
Which woke thee into being, ne'er again
Will greet thee, nor the gentle summer rain
New verdure bring.

The zephyr's breath
No more will wake for thee its melody;
But the low sighing of the blast shall be
Thy hymn of death.

Yet a few days,
A few faint struggles with the autumn storm,
And the strained eye, to catch thy trembling form,
In vain may gaze.

Pale autumn leaf!
Thou art an emblem of man's mortality:
The broken heart, once young and fresh like thee,
Withered by grief:

Whose hopes are fled,
Whose loved ones all have dropped and died away,
Still clings to life—and lingering, loves to stay
About the dead!

But list!—e'en now
I hear the gathering of the autumn blast:
It comes—thy frail form trembles—it is past!
And thou art low!

KEEP THE LOAF UNDER YOUR OWN ARM.

A TRUE STORY.

The following is copied from a New York paper printed in the year 1776, and is related as a fact. Similar cases often occur in these days that a parent, having given his all into the hands of his children, is obliged to spend the remainder of his days in poverty and want.

"At this time there is living at Haerlem, an old man who relates the following remarkable story of himself. He was possessed of a pretty good farm, with slaves and every thing necessary for his business, and had but one child, a son, who having married, it was agreed that the young couple should live in the house with the parent, as he was a widower. Things went exceedingly well for some time, when the son proposed to his parent that he should make over to him his estate, promising to build a new house, and otherwise improve the farm. The father, through persuasion, gave him a deed of gift of it, and every thing belonging to it.

"After a few years, as the father grew old, he grew a little fretful and dissatisfied, while the son thinking he had nothing to expect of him, forgot filial duty, and used his aged father worse than he did his servants. The old man was no longer permitted to eat at the table with his son and wife, but compelled to take his meals in the chimney corner, and was continually otherwise ill-used by them. The old man ate his victuals daily from a wooden bowl, which his son had made for him. His grandson saw his father make this bowl, and sat about making just such another. Being asked by his father what he made it for, he answered, 'for you to eat out of when you grow as old as grandfather.' Although this ought to have turned his heart, and made him reflect that as he dealt by his father he might expect to be dealt with by his children when he grew old, still it had no effect upon him, and the ill usage was carried to such a height that he could no longer bear it, and left the house and went to a relation and neighbor of his declaring if his friend could not help him to get his farm back again, he should be obliged to come and live with him.

"The friend answered that he might come and live with him, and if he would follow his direction he would help him to get his estate back again. Take this bag of dollars, carry it into your room, at your son's, shut it up well in your closet, and about the time you expect they will call you down to dinner, shut your door and have all your dollars spread on a table in the middle of the room. When they call you, make a noise with them by sweeping them from the table into the bag again.

"The bait took completely. The wife had peeped through the key hole and saw the dollars spread out on the table, and told it to her husband. When the old man came down, they insisted on his sitting down to table with them, and treated him with uncommon civility.

"The old man related to his friend what he had done, who gave him directions what to do if his son asked him for the money.

"After a few days his son discovered the old man very busily engaged in counting out his money, and at the next meal time asked what money it was that he had been counting.

"Only some money I had received for the discharge of one of the bonds I had standing out. I expect more in a few days, and I fear I shall be obliged to take Mr. N———'s farm upon which I have a mortgage, as he is not able to raise the money, and if the farm is sold it will not fetch as much as will discharge the mortgage.'

"After a few days the son told the father he intended to build a house on the farm, and would be glad if his father would let him have that money.

"Yes, child, all that I have is coming to you; I intend giving you all the bonds, and mortgages I have, but then I think it will be best to have it put altogether in a new deed of gift. I will get neighbor L——— to call here and draw a new one."

"Accordingly, his friend and cousin, who had devised the scheme, came to his house, the son gave up the deed that another might be drawn of it. When the old man got the instrument in his hand, in the presence of his friend, he broke the seal, and committed the writing to the fire, saying—

"Burn, cursed instrument of my folly and my misery!—and you my dutiful child as this estate is all my own again, you must remove immediately, unless you be content to be my tenants. I have learned by sad experience that it is best for a parent to *hold the loaf under his own arm;* and that one father can better maintain ten children, than can ten a father."

We have just learned, from the President of the Bank of Charleston, of the arrest of another counterfeiter, in Burke county, N. C. He is now in jail in Morganton, N. C., and will be brought up for trial at the Circuit Court, the last of October or 1st November.

Charleston Courier.

One Important Cause of Non-Improvement in Agriculture.—I had occasion to visit the son of a friend of mine, at a school of great respectability in a wealthy Agricultural district. The master, a very intelligent person, showed me the details of his well-arranged establishment, which was certainly a pattern in every respect. On entering the well-filled school-room, he observed that most of his scholars were Farmers' sons. Glancing at his Library, I inquired what books on Agricultural subjects it contained? The master seemed struck with surprise, (as if the thought of such books had never occurred to him,) and replied:—"With shame I acknowledge, *not one;* but send me a list of such as you recommend, and I will immediately procure them." Now, I apprehend this case might be multiplied by a thousand or more. Can we wonder, then, that a youth who never heard the word Agriculture at school, and who is seldom or never sent into the different districts to be taught Agriculture as a science, should go home to his parent, and follow his plan of Farming—be it good, bad, or indifferent? In all other trades and professions an apprenticeship is considered essential to the acquirement of knowledge; but Farming, the most necessary of all trades, is to be left to chance, or rather mischance. A system of uniformity is essential in making a hat, coat or shoes—there are established educational rules for the Church, the Bar and the Senate; but Agriculture, the greatest interest of all, on which our very existence depends, economically and politically, is to be like a ship without a compass, tossed about by the ever-varying gale of individual opinion, without a hope of reaching the port of Perfection. Were a youth ever so much inclined to furnish his mind with comparisons and observations of the various systems of culture in our own different counties, as well as in foreign climes, there is, under the present School System, no opportunity for his doing so; and, no doubt, he would be surprised if told that we are a century at least behind the Chinese in Agricultural practice. I hope we shall soon see every school, and, in fact, every Farmer's parlor, possessing a few sound practical works on Agriculture. I presume no man will consider he knows every thing in Agriculture—if he does, it is unfortunate for him. Little as I am acquainted with the subject, I am daily convinced that it is full of interest, and of such extent, that a life-time of study and practice would find us on the wrong side of perfection.

I. J. Mechi's Letters on Ag. Imp.

Manufacture of Brooms in South Carolina.—We find the following in the Greenville Mountaineer of the 17th inst:—

New Production.—We presume it is not generally known that a Corn Broom Manufactory has been in successful operation at this place during the past year—such, however, is the fact, and it is probably the only one south of the Potomac. The establishment is owned and under the direction of Dr. Crittenden, who manufactured five or six hundred splendid brooms last season—equal to any made in the United States for strength and beauty of finish. He raises the corn, and turns the handles from timber obtained on his farm. We are informed that these Brooms will be furnished, wholesale or retail, as cheap as a similar article can be delivered in any of the Southern cities.

Dr. C. made preparations for extending the business next year, but the drought of the past summer almost entirely cut off his crop of Broom Corn; he has raised sufficient, however, to make about 1000 Brooms. Success attend all similar enterprises, say we.

When did you Shave?—The following circumstance happened in one of the towns of Arkansas. A man had been drinking until a late hour at night before he started for home. Honest folks had long been in bed, and the houses were all shut and dark. The liquor he had taken was too much for him; he did not know where to go. He at last staggered into an empty wagon shed and fell upon the ground. For a long time he lay in all the unconsciousness of drunken sleep, and would undoubtedly have frozen, (for the snow on the ground showed the night to be very cold,) had not others less insensible than himself been around him. This shed was a favorite rendezvous for the hogs, which were out when the new comer arrived but soon returned to their bed. In the utmost kindness, and with the truest hospitality, they gave their biped companion the *middle of the bed;* some lying on each side of him, and others acting the part of a quilt. Their warmth prevented him from being injured by his exposure. Toward morning he awoke; finding himself comfortable, in blissful ignorance of his whereabouts, he supposed himself enjoying the accommodations of a tavern, in company with other gentlemen. He reached out his hand, and catching hold of the bristles of a hog, exclaimed; "Why, mister, *when did you shave last?*"

Money vs. Mesmerism.—We understand that a couple of enterprising mesmerizers met with quite a mishap at their exhibition in this place on Wednesday night last. At one point of their experiments they undertook to mesmerize the arm of the subject, (who was one of our town boys,) and apparently fixed it upon the wall; whereupon something of this sort occurred:

Mes'r—(To the boy.) Take down your arm, sir.

Boy.—I can't.

Mes'r.—(To the audience.) The young man's arm is *magnetised.* Will some gentleman be so good as to request him to take it down?

A Spectator.—(In an ironical tone.)—Take down your arm, Johnny.

Boy.—I can't, sir.

Mes'r.—If any gentleman will put down a half dollar near the subject, if he is able to pick it up, he may have it, and I will return the money.

[Here a gentleman put down a half dollar, and two others a quarter each.]

Mes'r.—Now, sir, pick up the *money,* and you may *have* it.

Johnny stooped down, pocketed the cash, and walked off in triumph. He was unmesmerized.—*Charlottesville paper.*

112,000 bales of cotton were shipped from Memphis during the year ending August 31st, being about 27,000 bales increase over the crop and shipments of the preceding year.

☞ V. B. PALMER, *at his several Offices, Tribune Buildings, New York,—corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia,—No. 12 State street, Boston,—and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is duly authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper in those cities.*

As are also, Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, *at the Merchants' Exchange, New York.*

The extensive circulation of the "Observer," particularly among the Merchants of the Southern and Western parts of North Carolina, makes it the best medium for advertising the business of Northern Merchants.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has now in Store, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

Fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; plain and figured Alpacas; Calicoes; Ginghams; fine bleached Muslins and Shirting; Vesting; Stocks; Scarfs; Cords and Tassels for Cloaks and Dresses; Muslin-de-Lains; Cashmere-d'Ecosses; fine Bonnets; Fur and Wool Hats and Caps; fine and coarse Shoes and Boots; supr. family Blankets; common ditto; Negro Blankets; Shawls, from 25 cents to 15 dollars; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Merino Shirts; Silk do.; Merino and Silk Shirts for ladies; fine Ingrain Carpenting; Rope and Bagging; Iron; Steel and Nails; fine Sugar and Coffee; Salt, &c., together with HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, and other Goods too tedious to mention.

The above Goods will be sold as cheap for Cash or Produce as any other Goods in the market of the same quality and style.

P. TAYLOR.

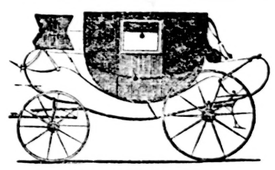
October 1, 1845. 79-2m

NEW BOOKS.

THE SMUGGLER, by James, 25 cts.; Evelyn, by Anna Cora Mowatt, 50; Parsonage of Mora, by Frederika Bremer, 13; Breach of Promise, 25; Louisa Muldmay, 13; Whims and Oddities, by Hood, 50; Whimsicalities, by ditto, 50; Fairy Legends, by Croker, 50; Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 40; Arthur O'Leary, by Lever, 31; Big Bear of Arkansas, and other Tales, 50; Two Husbands, by Arthur, 25; Temptation, or the Watch Tower of Koat-Ven, by Eugene Sue, 25; Latreaumont, or the Court Conspirator, by ditto, 31; The Monk, by M. G. Lewis, 25; Pictorial Bible, No. 34; Wandering Jew, No. 15; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 30, 1845.



NEW *Carriage Repository.*

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coaches, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of LAND lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of **1000** Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.

Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS on his individual account, one door West of the Methodist Church, nearly opposite the Post Office, and from past experience he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to such as patronise him. He hopes, by his untiring exertions, to please, and his attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1845. 73-3m

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE WINTER TERM of this School will commence on the 11th of November, and continue till the 15th of April.

TERMS:

For Board and English Tuition, per Term of five months, payable in advance,	$100 00
Tuition in French,	12 50
" in Music on the Piano or Guitar, with $3 for the use of the Piano,	25 00
Tuition on the Harp, with $10 for use of the Instrument,	30 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting,	15 00

N. B. Beds and Bedsteads are furnished by the School. Pupils are required to furnish their own Bedding and Towels, or to pay, instead, $5. The Clothing of Pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name, *in full.* Extravagance in dress is contrary to the principles and practice of the School, and Parents will confer a favor by providing their children only with the plainest attire. Jewels and Lace are prohibited. The dress of the Pupils, in Winter, for Sundays and special occasions, must be of Muslin-de-Lain or Merino, of a dark blue color; the Bonnet, of straw, trimmed with dark blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, they may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other suitable material as their wardrobes will furnish.

The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel of the Institution by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the city. They are allowed to accept invitations in the City for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.

They have opportunities of seeing their friends, and acquiring ease of manner in society, at the *Soirees,* which are statedly held.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1845. 78-7wpd

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store formerly occupied by W. L. Gilmore, three doors above Liberty Point, opposite G. W. McDonald's Saddle Establishment, where they are now receiving a NEW SELECTION of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Call soon and see. Their Goods will be sold low.

LEIBENSTEIN & BROTHER.

Sept. 27, 1845. 78tf

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Seventeen Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of the Subscriber, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

WM. HOOPER.

Sept. 12, 1845. 76-3m

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do Sheetings,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

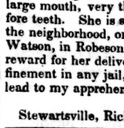
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

Money Wanted.



THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, over 12 months standing, to settle the same as soon as practicable, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. B. Payments may be made to John Hartman or James McDonald in the absence of the Subscriber.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Sept. 22, 1845. 77-tf

FEVER AND AGUE.

Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills,

A SAFE, speedy, and certain cure for Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other Medicine.

☞ A supply of this well known valuable Medicine for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Sept. 5, 1845. 75-tf

Please take Notice.

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD take this method of informing his friends and the citizens of Fayetteville, with the surrounding country, that owing to the late Fire, he has removed his

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE

To Gillespie street, in the Tin Store occupied by Mr. F. T. Ward, where he would be happy to wait on all such as may favor him with a call; and hopes that all those wishing to buy Goods to suit the pressure of the times will visit him, as he is determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only—preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling.

☞ Don't forget the place, on the East side of Gillespie street, midway between the Market Square and the State Bank. ☜

He would also acknowledge his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by promptness and strict attention to business.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

June 16, 1845. 64tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about 12 months ago, a Negro Woman named MARY. Said Mary is 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and stands quite erect; she has a large mouth, very thick lips, and large prominent fore teeth. She is supposed to be lurking about in the neighborhood, or about the plantation of Maj. Watson, in Robeson county. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or $15 for her confinement in any jail, or for such information as will lead to my apprehending her.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.

Stewartsville, Richm'd co., July 28, 1845. 70tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS.**

Also, The History of the Irish Volunteers of 1782, price 25 cents; Evelyn, or the Heart unmasked, by Mrs. Mowatt, 2 vols., 50; Pen and Ink Sketches, 50; Mysteries of the Inquisition, 2 vols., 1 00; Paul Deverel, 25; The Lone Star, a Tale of Texas, 25; The Village Belles, 25; Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, with plates, 12½; Paul Redding, 25; Chronicles of the Bastile, 75; History of Mesmerism, 25.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,	Sands' Sarsaparilla,
Beckwith's Pills,	Peters' Pills,
Seidlitz Powders,	Cologne Water,
Henry's Magnesia,	London Mustard,
Congress Water,	Indelible Ink,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,	

Together with an assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

August 25, 1845. 73-tf

MISS BINGHAM

HEREBY gives notice to her friends and the public, that she will commence the Fall Term in her School on MONDAY THE 6th OF OCTOBER, in the brick house near Mr. Kyle's, on Green street. Unremitted attention will be given to the Pupils in the different branches pursued by them. Miss Bingham hopes not to be outdone by any Teacher in the State.

Sept. 29, 1845. 78-8w

Head Quarters,

BRIGADIER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Wadesborough, 18th Sept., 1845.

THE COLONELS commanding the Regiments composing the 14th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, will have their respective Regiments at their usual places of parade, armed and equipped according to law, for Review and Inspection, after the following order, to-wit:—

42d	Regiment, at Lumberton, on	8th	Nov'r	next.
43d	" McNeill's,	10th	"	"
93d	" Laurel Hill,	12th	"	"
51st	" Reckingham,	13th	"	"
53d	" Wadesborough,	15th	"	"
54th	" Lanesborough,	17th	"	"
95th	"	18th	"	"

The following gentlemen compose the Staff, to whom all persons under their command are required to render their proper obedience and respect:

VINCENT PARSONS, Jr., Aid-de-Camp,
JOHNSON R. HARGRAVE, Brigade Inspector,
ROBERT TROY HALL, Quartermaster General,

each with the rank of Major.

JAS. M. WADDILL,
Brigadier General 14th Brigade
North Carolina Militia.

79tf]

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Firm of D. & W. McLAURIN, will confer a special favor by settling up as soon as possible; and those having claims will please present them for settlement. We can be found next door West of Mr. Hale's Book Store, Wagon Yard Building.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 17, 1845. 63-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable possession of

LAND,

In Robeson county, consisting of two separate tracts, one containing over 800 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the West side of Shoe Heel, within three-fourths of a mile of a good Landing, with a good road passing through the Plantation. On it are three new log houses, and cleared land enough to employ four or five hands. It has also a reed pasture belonging to it, sufficient to winter 60 head of cattle.

The other, on which I reside, contains over 700 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the road leading from Lumberton to Bennettsville, one mile from McInnis's Bridge. It has about 100 acres under cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling and the necessary out-houses.

A fair price will be allowed for young Negroes in payment. For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, by calling or addressing him at Queensdale P. O.

D. McQUEEN.

August 14, 1845. 76tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, June Term, 1845, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

D. B. McARN, *Adm'r*

August 5, 1845. 70tf

John D. Williams,

AT HIS NEW STAND,

IS now opening AN ENTIRELY FRESH Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, of latest styles, viz:—Cashmere-d'Ecosses, Rep. Cashmeres, Muslin-de-Lains, (Ombra shade,) Alpacas, Silks, and fine Prints. Also, for Evening Dresses, Rainbow, Ombra shaded, Pink, Blue, and White Embroidered Tarleton Muslins; French and Worked over and under Collars and under Sleeves; corded and hair cloth Skirts, (white and black;) double revired and fine hem stitched Handkerchiefs; Silk, Merino and Cotton Hose; Rosette, Taffieta and Satin Ribbons; Gloves and Mitts; Cruel and Canvass; fine Needles; Pins; Hooks and Eyes; Silver Thimbles; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Buffalo ditto; ditto Buffalo, Horn and Ivory Toilet ditto; Milanese, Florence, Straw, (fine white,) Silk and black Bombazine Bonnets; Crape Leece, black, white, purple, straw, blue and pink col'd large and small Worsted and Merino Shawls.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, steel mixed, Cadet mixed, and Beaver Cloths; plain black, doe-skin, blue and fancy Cassimeres; black Velvet and worsted Velvet striped and corded Silk and Satin Vestings; fancy and plain black Cravats; Cloak Lining of superior quality and newest style; fashionable Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Merino ditto; Half Hose; Coat Trimmings; together with Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Negro Blankets, large and of superior quality; fine Whitney and Mackinaw Bed ditto, from 9 to 12 quarters; fine three ply Carpetings; common ditto; green and fancy Furniture Cloths; a large stock of Kip Brogans and Negro Shoes; Women's coarse and fine Shoes and Slippers; Men's heavy Boots; Wool and low priced Fur Hats; fine and common Caps, (Fur and Cloth;) Saddles; fine and cheap quality Wagon and Riding Bridles; Wagon Whips; Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 inch; Bale Rope and Twine; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Loaf Sugar; fine Family Teas, (Black, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson;) superior Indigo; Madder; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Alum; Borax; Salts; Copperas; fancy Soap; Starch; Blacksmiths' Tools; fine and common Crockery at retail; Trace Chains; Collins' Axes; Sole Leather; Letter and Writing Paper; Curry Combs; Iron Mortars; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; FINE CHEWING TOBACCO; together with almost every article to be found in any Store in the place, all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store House (foot of Haymount) formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

October 8, 1845. 79tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phaten,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Suydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloy'd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incoporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

MINERAL SPRING ACAMEDY.

OWING to the hardness of the times and the want of ability in the community generally, the prices of Tuition are reduced to one half. Payment is required in advance, of all without the bounds of my congregations.

From the cheapness of Tuition and the healthiness of the situation, it is anticipated that the school will be large. It will be therefore necessary to use Class Books. By reference to Mr. Hale in Fayetteville, or myself, it may be ascertained what the Class Books are.

H. McLAURIN.

August 29, 1845. 74-tf

A NEGRO GIRL for Sale.

☞ Apply at this Office.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controling influence in bilious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following certificate exemplifies in a most remarkable manner the great medical value of the Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofulous affection:

NEW YORK, July 4th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to describe the value and benefit your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers, more or less, for the last seven years, especially in the summer season. At first they appeared in small bunches, on various parts of my body, and then increased in size, attended with acute pain, until they at last would break and discharge large quantities of matter, forming ulcers, which soon ate small holes down to the very bone. My sufferings were intense. I consulted the most eminent physicians in the city with but very little benefit. During the winter I would get some better, but when spring came they returned as bad as ever and I felt convinced in my own mind that it would be impossible for me to live another summer after suffering as much as I did the last, but the Lord has spared me from one year to another until I at last heard of your Sarsaparilla. For about four months previous to my taking your Sarsaparilla, I could not sleep but a little while at a time, either day or night, and at times it seemed as though I should die with pain, and for the want of sleep. I dreaded the return of night, being obliged to sit up most of the time, and frequently on retiring to rest, I thought my children would find me dead in the morning. After I commenced using the Sarsaparilla and before I had quite taken the third bottle, I awoke one night, and feeling no pain, I thought I was dying, and resolved in my mind to rise up and see if I had any strength. Fin